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VOL. XXX.—No. 354. MELBOURNE: JUNE 21st, 1915. [SUBSCRIPTION: 10/- PER ANNUM POST FREE

PHAR Storage

THE AUSTRALASIAN Journal of Pharmacy

With which is Incorporated

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THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

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No. 354. JUNE 21ST, 1915. Vol. XXX.

Articles.

British-made Salvarsan.

British Medical Journal, 17/4/15.

In the discussions which have taken place during recent months with regard to the circumstance that the production of organic chemicals has attained so much greater development in Germany than in this country that many medicinal and technical chemicals have been obtained solely from German laboratories, various reasons for our relative backwardness in this department have been put forward. It has even been alleged by some that English chemists are not competent to carry out the work involved in the preparation of many of the more complicated products in question. It is very satisfactory to find, therefore, that the manufacture of perhaps the most complex of all—namely, salvarsan and neo-salvarsan—has now been established in this country and that the British-made products are believed, so far as this can be proved by chemical and physiological tests, to be in every way at least equal to those which were formerly obtained from Germany. In view of the fact that not only is the manufacture of salvarsan an exceptionally intricate process, but that any failure in regard to the purity of the product would have most

...ethod of it was thought necessary to institute appropriate biological tests in an independent authority of all the material coming on the market, and the licence of the Board of Trade to manufacture under the suspended German patents was only granted subject to such tests being satisfactorily passed. The report from the Medical Research Committee, which we published last week, describes the stringency of the tests imposed and records that, in the opinion of the committee, "the problem of the successful manufacture of the salvarsan compounds in England and France has been solved," and adds that "the committee are confident that, so far as the strictest laboratory controls can ensure it, the profession and the public are now receiving from English and French sources compounds fully up to the standard of the best German samples previously sold." The tests carried out are both chemical and biological; chemical tests suffice to prove the absence of any considerable quantity of the more toxic oxidation products which may be formed in the manufacture; 0.5 per cent. of such compounds is regarded as permissible, Ehrlich having found from 0.5 to 0.8 per cent in good specimens. The biological tests include those on mice, which had previously been found adequate in Ehrlich's institute; in addition, however, the total toxicity of the substance has been checked by other tests with large doses on rabbits, and the therapeutic activity has been proved by tests on animals infected with spirochætes and trypanosomes. The two makes which have been submitted to these tests were those of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., London, and of Poulenc Frères, Paris, whose products are sold by Messrs. May and Baker Ltd., London. It is worth while remarking that the British house which has thus succeeded in a remarkably short time in producing salvarsan and neosalvarsan of the highest quality is one which has been distinguished for many years for the large amount of attention it has given to pure research by a special staff, in addition to the scientific staff controlling the ordinary manufacturing processes. It is to be hoped that a similar success will attend the manufacture of many other organic chemicals in this country.

Abstracts.

Liquid Paraffin in Medicine.

Pharmaceutical Journal, 17/4/15.

There is good reason to suppose that liquid paraffin will ere long be one of the most extensively used medicinal substances that we have. Within quite recent years its virtues as an intestinal lubricant have come to be very generally recognised, and all the indications point to its continued and increasing use in this direction. It holds a unique position among medicinal substances in that it appears to have no therapeutic properties of its own, but does its work in a purely mechanical way. Thus it comes to be a remedial agent whose rational use, after a little instruction by the physician, may safely be left in the hands of the patient. In the current number of the *Practitioner* there is a most interesting article entitled "The Uses of Paraffin in General Practice," by Dr. Eric Pritchard. He thinks that the mechanical effects of paraffin as a lubricant, and the controlling influence which it exercises on intestinal stasis, explain the high repute in which petroleum is held in the treatment of cases of chronic bronchitis and other pathological conditions, which may be secondary to intestinal intoxication. At one time he was inclined to believe that the high estimation in which petroleum emulsions were held was due to psychological causes, or possibly to the hypophosphites which they generally contained, but now he is disposed to attribute the good results to the relief of constipation and to the control of intestinal intoxication, and this view is strengthened by his experiences with the long-continued use of paraffin in cases of exophthalmic goitre, neurasthenia, melancholia, and other nervous disorders, which may be attributed to the chronic poisoning of the nervous system with products of intestinal putrefaction.

It is held to be just possible that pure liquid paraffin, when orally administered as a laxative, may have some secondary therapeutic influence in restraining intestinal intoxication, by loosening pieces of diseased membrane, or by restoring health to the mucous membrane in some other way. A condition in childhood, in which paraffin is invaluable, is that of threadworms, and before he learnt the advantage of petroleum in this connection, the author never experienced much success in the treatment of this intractable condition by the use of ordinary anthelmintics, but now he feels the greatest confidence that the continued and free administration of the paraffin will effect a cure. This appears to be a matter of keeping the fully developed worms and their ova *on the move*, expelling the parasite and giving it no time to deposit its eggs. As to the mode of administration, the usual methods are all referred to, and it is suggested that practitioners who prescribe liquid paraffin for their patients should order it under the official designation. Fastidious patients may have the oil disguised with menthol or essence of peppermint, and coloured green with chlorophyl, so as to make something

not unlike the liqueur *Creme de Menthe*. The appropriate dose is best settled by a few preliminary experiments. A teaspoonful is enough in some cases; others may require as much as two ounces. "Each person must discover his own 'latent period' and time the dose accordingly," the period referred to being the time which liquid paraffin takes to traverse the whole length of the intestine and produce an action, and this may in some cases be as much as forty-eight hours. A suitable form of emulsion which the author invariably uses is as follows:—

℞	Paraffin Liquidi, B.P.	33.00
	Acidi Benzoici	0.05
	Glusidi	0.05
	Olei Cinnamomi	0.10
	Decoctum Chondri Crispi .. ad	100.00

This can only be made satisfactorily in large quantities at a time—one gallon, at least. Coming to the subject of the solid forms of petroleum, the author, while admitting that they are quite as efficacious as the liquid variety, thinks that the consistency of them is a disadvantage, but since, in consequence of the war, pure liquid petroleum has become so expensive, he has been driven to find some cheaper substitute for hospital use, and finds that a very nice confection of vaseline can be made by rubbing it up with chocolate and casein. This mixture constitutes a very cheap laxative. As with liquid paraffin, so with the solid forms, the dosage is a matter to be determined by individual experiment.

It may not be out of place here to refer to the matter of the nomenclature. The suggestion has recently been made to us that the term "mineral syrup" might advantageously replace "liquid paraffin" or "liquid petroleum" where the internal use of the liquid was concerned. There has always been the possibility of confusion arising out of the use of the words "paraffin" and "petroleum," which are associated in everybody's mind with the burning oil or kerosene. Cases have occurred where the latter was used as a hair lotion instead of the bland, non-volatile oil, with evil consequences, and possibly there have been cases where kerosene has been used internally instead of the harmless new laxative. Some evidence at least of misunderstanding as to the variety of paraffin oil used as an intestinal lubricant may be found among the letters which appeared in the *British Medical Journal* last month. If some little confusion still exists in the minds of medical men, there is likely to be more of it among the general public, and now that the remedy is becoming "popular" it is advisable that the possibility of accidents should be guarded against. There is much to be said, therefore, in favour of the name "mineral syrup" —a name that suggests something that may be used internally. Latinised, it might be prescribed as Syrupus Mineralis.

Tincture of Iodine for Smallpox.

In the course of a small epidemic of smallpox in Algeria, the author treated three cases by the local application of tincture of iodide, each pustule being touched with a small pointed rod moistened with the tincture, so as not to affect the healthy skin. Although this treatment took two hours daily for eight days, the results justified the time and trouble expended. There was no suppuration or fever in any of the cases; and not a trace of pitting could be seen on the face after recovery.—Dr. Cabanes (*J. Med Chirurg. Pract.; Nouveaux Remedes*, 1914).

Iodine Treatment of Wounds.

According to the *Schweizerische Apotheker-Zeitung*, every French soldier is supplied with a small packet of bandage and lint, and on the proposal of Pharmacien Major Fetel an ampoule of solution of iodine (containing 1 mil of a 5 per cent. aqueous solution of iodine with potassium iodide) is placed in each packet.

Ung. Ac. Carbol., B.P., 1914.

Phenol is almost insoluble in the paraffins; therefore I expect it will crystallise out of the B.P. ointment. I am sending you a test tube containing paraffin liquid, ℥i.; phenol, gr. xiii. If it is warmed it dissolves easily, but almost before cold it crystallises out in needles. Martindale says 1 in 20. This is wrong when cold.—*Phar. Jour.*

Tablet Salol, Gr. v.

Some tablets do not disintegrate in one day, and the best fall to a rough powder. Salol can be powdered nicely by using very little S.V.R., as Mist. Salol:—Salol, ℥ii.; sp. rect, mxv. Rub together well, then add tragac mucilag., ℥ii.; aq. ad ℥vj. The above does not keep sweet long, but it will keep if a little chloroform is added.—*Phar. Jour.*

For Brittle Nails.

(1) Extract of nux vomica, 8 grains; pilocarpine nitrate, 2 grains; sodium arsenate, 1 grain; zinc oxide, 15 grains; calcium glycerophosphate, 15 grains; tincture of cochineal, q.s.; hydrous lanolin, ½ oz. Make an ointment (2) Powdered mastic, 240 grains; bay salt, 30 grains; resin, 30 grains; alum, 30 grains; white beeswax, 30 grains. Make an ointment. One of these ointments is spread over the nails at bedtime.—*Gaz. des Hop.*, through *Practitioner*, December, 1914, 856.

To Prevent Poisoning by Hypnotics.

In order to prevent poisoning by an overdose of a hypnotic and especially to outwit would-be suicides, Combal proposes to add a small dose of ipecacuanha, or one of its preparations, to the hypnotic. This is to be added in such quantity that emesis will not be produced when a normal dose of the hypnotic is taken; but if an excessive quantity is taken, emesis promptly ensues. The following formulæ are suggested:—(1) Malourea, 0.3 Gm.; phenacetin, 0.2 Gm.; codeine phosphate, 0.025 Gm.; powdered ipecacuanha, 0.1 to 0.15 Gm. For one powder. To be taken an hour before bed-time in a fair quantity of warm fluid. (2)

Sodium carbonate, 30 Gm., dissolved in infusion of quassia (1 : 100), 300 Gm. One teaspoonful as a sedative, a tablespoonful as a hypnotic. (3) Sodium salicylate 50 Gm., antipyrin 30 Gm., bromide 10 Gm., water to make 300 Gm. A teaspoonful as a sedative, a tablespoonful as a hypnotic.—*Münch. Med. Woch.* and *Pharm. Zentralh.*, 1914.

Fatal Resorcin Poisoning.

A case is described in which the external use of resorcin proved fatal. A boy, sixteen, suffering from extensive lupus, was treated on several occasions during a month with a gelatin-glycerin paste containing first 30 per cent., then with 27 and 25 per cent. of resorcin. The paste consisted of 15 parts each of resorcin and talc, and 30 parts of gelatin-glycerin. Various symptoms of distress arose from the applications of this preparation to the part affected when the epithelium was intact, and finally the patient became unconscious, cyanosed, and motionless, while the tongue was swollen and nipped between the clenched jaws. Venesection, injection of camphor, and an enema of chloral had no beneficial effect, and the patient eventually died. The necropsy showed a condition already associated with poisoning by resorcin. Only one other fatal case had been found to be recorded by the author, and this also was one in which resorcin was rubbed into a large area of surface. The extensive use of resorcin over a large surface of the body is therefore considered dangerous, and the author regards resorcin as a more dangerous drug than pyrogallol.—*Norsk Mag. f. Laegevidenskr.*, February, 15, 1915.

Pharmacists and Nostrums.

The Department of Public Health of New South Wales has again taken action to check the sale of dangerous nostrums. This time the defendants were the well-known firm of Messrs. Lamb Bros. Ltd., pharmaceutical chemists, of Sydney. While the prosecution was ostensibly directed toward this firm, a fine was imposed because the defendants had sold a substance known as *Vitadatis* to the public, and it was claimed for this preparation that it was able to cure Bright's disease, tuberculosis, cancer, ringworm, hydatids and other ailments.

The medical profession is wont to speak of the impudence of the patent medicine proprietor, and of the extraordinary gullibility of the public. Much has been written and spoken about the absurdity of having vaunted cures and taking them, and about the credulity of persons allowing themselves to be treated by untrained and unqualified practitioners for diseases which the latter are obviously incapable of diagnosing. A moment's thought, however, will reveal the fact that the whole blame must not be distributed between the wily patent medicine man and the stupid public. The medical profession itself is often a contributing party to this highly reprehensible state of affairs and pharmacists, who should work loyally with the doctors, often sin in this connection.

The public is a bad judge in matters connected with disease, and, for this reason, medical practitioners are not justified under any circumstances in employing a proprietary remedy, no matter how satisfactory the results obtained at times may be. It is quite easy to employ the proper medicines, if this should be desired, without using the patented or secret preparations, since the analyses made by the Government analysts or by good chemists are quite reliable. If medical men were more insistent on the fact that a special danger lies in the uncontrolled exhibition of a proprietary remedy, the public would perhaps be less inclined to believe the lying claims of many of these manufacturers.

It is a matter of great regret that we find that respected firms of pharmacists should prostitute themselves by selling quack remedies and patented or secret preparations for the commission the unscrupulous manufacturer is pleased to offer. Pharmacists will never gain the co-operation, sympathy and confidence of the medical profession until they join them in fighting the quack. The pharmacist should recognise that there is more to be gained by raising the standard of his trade to that of a profession than by debasing it. It would be feasible to effect a sort of understanding between pharmacists and doctors, which would work to the mutual advantage of both. The medical profession would willingly give over dispensing in all cases within reasonable reach of a pharmacist, if the latter would give up prescribing over the counter and selling secret, patented or proprietary remedies, save on the prescription of a medical practitioner. We can be certain that a compact of this kind would find favour with Departments of Public Health, and that steps would be taken to render the sale of these proscribed preparations difficult through other agencies. The time is ripe for some move in New South Wales. Unfortunately, we have to realise that some of these cases act as a splendid advertisement for the preparation. Cases have been known in which the manufacturer himself has laid the information for the purpose of obtaining this puff. This plan, however, will fail if sufficient publicity be given to the methods of manufacturers and proprietors of some of the world's most dangerous nostrums.—*Med. Jour. Aust.*, 5/6/15.

Shortage of Medicinal Plants.

Medicinal plants are in a different category from secret plants, although the chemist has succeeded in making synthetic quinine and a few other drugs, but, speaking broadly, we are still dependent on the natural extracts. Furthermore, they are not luxuries, but necessities, which must be had at any price, hence the cost of production is not such an important consideration. There is now a shortage in certain lines, of which Germany was the main source of supply, and the question of local production is being seriously considered both in Great Britain and the Commonwealth. Definite action has been taken in this State and a Board has been appointed to in-

quire into the whole matter, and, if possible, establish the cultivation of medicinal plants on practical commercial lines. The board consists of Mr. J. Cronin, curator of the Botanic Gardens (chairman); Mr. Pescott, of the Burnley School of Horticulture; Mr. Adcock, of the Viticultural College; Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Haldane, chief dispenser at the Melbourne Hospital. The board will not be treated meanly in regard to funds, as the matter is of some urgency, and by working in conjunction with the hospital it will be kept on practical lines. At first it is proposed to import seeds and plants, and allocate them to the high schools, to be tested in the school gardens. The different plants will be sent to those districts where, in the opinion of the board, the soil and climate are suitable for producing in the highest degree the principle which gives each plant its value. It is known, for instance, that while peppermint thrives luxuriantly in the cool, moist districts, it contains more of the essential oil when grown in the warm, dry climate and rather stiff soil of Rutherglen. The produce from the school gardens will be tested at the hospital laboratory, and also at the laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, by which means it is expected to obtain the necessary data to allocate the various plants to the districts best suited to them. The results will be made public, and persons desirous of embarking in the industry will be invited to communicate with the board, which will give them the necessary instructions. As some of the plants —opium poppy, for instance—must not be grown indiscriminately, it is probable that the board will have the power to issue licences, and at the same time the growers will be guaranteed a market and a definite price for their produce. The scheme seems to be a feasible one, and has the merit of providing the growers with a market in advance.—*The Leader*, 12/6/15.

Swiss Information Bureau for the Purchase and Sale of Wares.

A bureau has been established in Zurich, says the *Medical Journal of Australia*, for the purpose of placing at the disposal of those interested information in regard to industrial, agricultural, and other Swiss products. The bureau will be in a position to advise persons of all countries in regard to the reliability or otherwise of Swiss firms and their wares. It is suggested that it may serve a useful purpose for the medical profession in regard to chemicals, drugs, proprietary preparations, therapeutic institutions, spa establishments, etc. The bureau undertakes to effect purchases, and to act as agents generally, and the Central Swiss Exhibitions Department has made arrangements whereby the expenses incurred will be defrayed out of Federal funds. While all information will be given gratuitously, the bureau reserves itself the right of requiring correspondents to defray out-of-pocket expenses in cases in which the enquiries are of an exceptional nature. Further particulars can be obtained from Le Secretaire General, M. Boos-Jegher, Zurich (Metropole), L'Office Central Suisse pour les Expositions, Switzerland.

Formulary.

"Spatula" Formulæ Eczema Ointment.

The following is recommended as a satisfactory ointment for general use in eczema:—

Ichthyol	ʒi
Salicylic acid	gr. v
Boric acid	gr. xx
Paraffin	gr. xx
Petrolatum	ʒi

Carlsbad Salts, Artificial.

Potassium sulphate	20 ozs.
Sodium chloride	155 ozs.
Sodium bicarbonate	375 ozs.
Sodium sulphate, dried	450 ozs.

Have all the salts very finely powdered and well dried and put up in glass.

Formaldehyde Soap.

Oleic acid	32 ozs.
Rectified spirit	12 ozs.
Caustic potash	4 ozs.
Distilled water	12 ozs.
Formaldehyde solution, 40%	50 ozs.

Mix the acid and the spirit; dissolve the potash in the water, and add gradually to the acid solution, shaking well. Set aside for a day (or over night) and add the formaldehyde solution.

"National Druggist" Receipts.

Myrrh Tooth Powder.

Myrrh	2½ drachms.
Sodium chloride	2½ drachms.
White castile soap	1½ drachms.
Precipitated chalk	10 ounces.

Oil of rose, enough to flavour.

Menthol Lotion.

Menthol	20 grs.
Tincture of quillaja	4 fl. drachms.
Glycerin	2 fl. ounces.
Water, to make	10 fl. ounces.

Perfume, to suit.

Dissolve the menthol and perfume in the tincture, mix the glycerin and water, add this gradually to the solution, frequently agitating, then filter.

Cough and Cold Syrup.

Ammonium chlorid	2 av. ounces.
Comp syrup of squill	4 fl. ounces.
Syrup of tolu	4 fl. ounces.
Syrup of ipecac	8 fl. ounces.
Paregoric	6 fl. ounces.
Water	8 fl. ounces.
Simple syrup, to make	64 fl. ounces.

Dissolve the ammonium chlorid in the water, and add the other ingredients.

Coral Lip Salve.

White wax	75 grains
Vaseline	100 grains
Almond oil	300 grains
Oil of bergamot	1 grain
Oil of peppermint	1 grain
Oil of rose	0·5 grain

Lip Salve.

Hard paraffin	1 ounce
Soft paraffin	1 ounce
Oil of bergamot	3 drops
Glycerin	1 fluidrachm
Boric acid	30 grains
Oil of rose	2 drops

Dissolve the boric acid in the glycerin, melt the paraffins and wax and stir until nearly cold, adding the oils towards the end. Run into moulds or turning off the machine after well mixing. Put up in [illegible] tubes or pots, the latter being preferably [illegible].

Reviews.

A Critical Revision of the Genus Eucalyptus. Vol. III., Part II., being Part XXI. of the complete work. By J. H. Maiden, Government Botanist of New South Wales, and Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney. Published by the authority of the Government of New South Wales.

This part contains descriptions of eight species of Eucalyptus, making one hundred and thirty-four so far dealt with by Mr. Maiden. The species treated in this issue are E. acaciæformis, E. calcicola, E. cneorifolia, E. corrugata, E. horistes, E. incrassata, E. microtheca, E. pachyphylla, and E. phoenicea. The first three of these and E. horistes are not described by Von Mueller in his "Eucalyptographia." E. acaciæformis was named and described by Deane and Maiden, and is confined to the New England district, N.S.W. A variety, *linearis*, also named and described by them has scarcely leaves, which may be linear-lanceolate or narrow-lanceolate for the same species on the same tree. Mr. Maiden is a sceptic concerning such mere information is desirable before [illegible] E. acaciæformis, is confined to Western Australia. It is remarkable in possessing flowers at a shield-purple colour, and [illegible] flowers and very large fruits, also [illegible]. These may attain a magnitude of 3½ inches in length and 2 inches in breadth, with four very marked angles which are winged. It [illegible] with E. horistes, E. [illegible] and E. phoenicea have many affinities. They are [illegible] small, and are found among the [illegible] Carpentaria. They both possess gorgeous flowers, varying from orange to crimson, and a dark wash is often [illegible] and almost waxy. The glaucous [illegible] the light leaves described and [illegible] the latter year mountain the beauty of [illegible] and its [illegible] plateau S.P.

War Notes.

Pharmacists' Military Ambulance.

Sergeant E. Waller, the driver of the Victorian Pharmacists' Military Motor Ambulance, writing from Heliopolis on April 14 to Mr. Elliott, Legal says that the car is doing splendid work. Sergeant Waller has been promoted, and is now in general charge of the 30 ambulances [illegible] which are in use in Egypt. Dr. J. W. Springthorpe has spoken very enthusiastically of the great value of these cars in connection with the rapid transport of the wounded from the steamers to the base hospitals. Each car carries a load of 12, and the promptness in handling the wounded has already saved many lives.

Patriotism of Victorian Pharmacists.

The following paragraph appeared in the Geelong *Times* and the Geelong *Advertiser* on June 5:—

"We learn from Mr. Walter C. Kernot, who occupies a seat on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, that the pharmacists of Victoria have contributed over a thousand guineas to various patriotic and relief funds since the war commenced in August last.

"At the August meeting of the Council the sum of £25 was voted to the Lord Mayor's Patriotic Fund, and although no general appeal was made, individual chemists subscribed a further £60. It was also decided to present the Defence Department with a fully equipped military motor ambulance, costing £525. In this matter pharmacists led the way. The amount was rapidly subscribed, and in five weeks after the appeal was made the car was on its way to the front, and has since been doing splendid service. This patriotic action on the part of the craft as a whole led to numerous other bodies adopting a similar course, the result being that probably a score of ambulances were presented by various trading bodies subsequently.

"As soon as it was known that there was great distress amongst Belgian pharmacists, an Australian fund was opened, and £750 has already been remitted to London to be used to succour the necessities of members of the craft in Belgium. Of this amount Victorian chemists have subscribed £375, exactly half the total Australasian contributions.

"Other donations amounting to at least £200 have been given direct to the Red Cross and Belgian funds, apart from the general contributions which chemists have given as citizens.

"In Victoria there are about 450 chemists in business. The average has therefore been a contribution of £2 10s. per head, the balance having been given by the assistants.

"Altogether the above amounts total £1185, a very creditable result from a body of men who are [illegible] in a wealthy community, as, ac

cording to the income tax returns, only about 50 per cent of the chemists of Victoria earn taxable income."

Army Dental Corps.

Action by Registered Dentists.

A meeting of registered dentists was held in Melbourne on June 3 to discuss the methods adopted by the Defence Department in appointing dentists to the Army Dental Corps without calling for applications from the dental profession as a whole. There was a large attendance. Mr T. Gibinson occupied the chair.

During a long discussion, it was pointed out that at the outbreak of war the Dental Graduates' Society had urged upon the Defence Department the necessity of appointing an Army Dental Corps, and individual members of the society had offered their services. No replies were received to their communications. Later on it was intimated in the press that it was intended to form a dental corps, but there was no advertisement calling for applications. The next thing that most of the dentists heard was that the corps had been formed, and that the whole of the arrangements had been made in a few hours.

Mr. A. L. Elvins, President of the Dental Board, said the Minister had not "played the game," and apparently he did not intend to play the game. His (Mr. Elvin's) first letter to the department with regard to the formation of a dental corps had been ignored. Then he forwarded a registered letter, and received a post card to say that the matter would receive consideration. That was all he knew about the formation of the corps. There was too much pigeonholing going on in the Defence Department, and something should be done to bring about a reformation. The trouble was that the dental profession was being sat upon by a few heads of the medical profession. The Defence Department should be fairly rattled into, and one or two little medical gentlemen should be passed right out and some dental men passed in. Some of the dentists could do more good at the front saving the teeth of the soldiers than some of the chaplains getting £000 a year could do in saving souls. (Laughter.)

The following motion was carried:—

"That in accordance with the intention of the Minister of Defence, as given out to the press, to form a dental corps for service abroad, he be requested to call for applications from dental surgeons throughout the Commonwealth of Australia."

Roll of Honor.

Lieut. C. W. Wolfenden, age 21, has been killed in action at the Dardanelles. He was a son of the late Mr. H. W. Wolfenden, who for many years carried on business as a pharmacist in Chapel-street, Prahran.

Mr. T. A. Dickson, Geelong, has received a cable message from the War Office, London, stating that his son, Second Lieutenant W. E. Dickson, was admitted on May 9 to a stationary hospital in France suffering from a bullet wound in the left arm. Lieutenant Dickson was wounded at the famous hill No. 60. He is progressing favourably.

Private J. H. Symonds, A.M.C., died at Fremantle, W.A., on May 24, on his way to the front. He was a student of the College of Pharmacy, and had recently passed his Intermediate Examination. A fortnight before he died he called to say good-bye to the College Staff, and expressed himself as being delighted to be going away in the service of his country. His grandfather was the late Mr. Joseph Barnes, chemist, North Melbourne. He was a nephew of Mr. Hy. Symonds, chemist, Bright, and Mr. J. J. Barnes, chemist, Koroit.

Mr. Alex. Sayers, one of the present year students at the Melbourne College of Pharmacy, has enlisted. Mr. Sayers served his apprenticeship in Ireland, and came to Victoria in 1913. He was assistant to Mr. M. Pincus, Castlemaine, prior to coming to Melbourne to attend the lectures.

Mr. Percy G. Towl, Ph.C., B.Sc., brother of Mr Chas. E. Towl, president of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, has joined the Imperial Overseas Expeditionary Forces. Mr. Towl served his apprenticeship with his father, the late Mr. Edward Towl, Ballarat, and accompanied him when he visited England and the continent. A few years ago he took up science work at the Melbourne University, took the B.Sc. degree, and has since qualified as a Master of Science.

Mr. Fred Grimwade, eldest son of Mr. E. Norton Grimwade, is leaving Melbourne for England by the "Egypt," on June 15th, where he intends to join the colours. Mr. Grimwade has volunteered here twice, but on each occasion has been refused on account of a slight defect in his hearing, and has therefore decided to go Home at his own expense, and try and obtain an appointment in some branch of the service there. He is specially interested in aviation. The only other sons of Mr. Grimwade who are eligible are at present on active service, one being a midshipman on the "Hybernia" and the other serving with the Sixth Field Ambulance somewhere in France. The members of the staff of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. made a presentation to Mr. Grimwade on his departure. Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. are keeping open the positions of any of the members of their staff who enlist, and also paying them the difference between their salary and their military pay. Three members of their staff have already joined the forces.

The Following Members of the staff of Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury have enlisted:—

Mr. E. W. Francis, son of Mr. G. W. Francis, is now fighting somewhere in France.

Messrs. J. L. Bagley and Stayley, probably in action at the Dardanelles.

D. Anderson, A. L. Butters, H. J. Constable, and G. Burston are either in camp or at the front.

Lieutenant Royston K. Cunningham was killed in battle on June 1st at the Dardanelles. He was only 22 years of age, and gained his

Regiment. On the 1st Australian Scottish Rifles. For some time he was Customs clerk and later invoice clerk in the office of Elliott Brothers Limited (N.S.W.). Over twenty of Elliott Brothers employees have offered themselves for active service, and a considerable number have passed rifle clubs or reserves for home defence.

Mr J. Boyle, formerly representing Messrs. Fassett and Johnson (N.S.W.) goes to the front shortly with the rank of lieutenant.

Mr H. H. Vail, chemist, Trafalgar (Vic.), has disposed of his business, and is at present in camp at Seymour.

Mr Jas. G. Anderson, chemist's assistant (Vic.), has joined the Expeditionary Force. He is at present assisting in the Clearing Hospital, A.M.C., Seymour Camp.

Mr Gilbert C. Pennett, who recently passed the Victorian Final Examination, and who for some years has been assistant at Messrs. Rankin and Eyval's, Elsternwick, has decided to enlist.

Lieutenant R. K. S. May, only son of Mr S. May, of Manly, was reported as wounded and subsequently as died of wounds at the Dardanelles. The late Mr May was medical student at Sydney in his third year. He was educated at King's School, Parramatta, and was a lieutenant in the School Cadet Corps; afterwards was an officer in the Newtown Corps of Infantry. Great regret is expressed at his death, as he was highly respected.

Mr. P. T. Herrey, assistant to Mr. T. E. Turner, Auburn (Vic.), is at present engaged as a member of the Instructional Staff at Broadmeadows. He expects to proceed shortly to the front.

Mr W. J. Fimister, late of the Brunswick Dispensary, has volunteered for Active Service, and went into camp at Seymour on the 18th inst. Mr Fimister's brother has been wounded and his brother-in-law killed, at the front.

A Dispensary Incident at Cairo.

In the *Commonwealth Gazette* of June 8 are published several interesting despatches from Captain Bean, the official press representative with the Australian troops. After describing the departure of the troops from Cairo for Gallipoli, Captain Bean goes on to say —

"The doctor got his medicine at the hospital; they made it up for him, being only too glad to do so. Six medicos were discussing the war and its prospects when we opened the door of that comfortable hotel sitting-room and looked in on them. 'Thirty per cent. casualties on the day they land,' said the major from his armchair. 'More like 30 per cent. before they land,' interrupted the colonel. The major was a leading Collins-street man, the colonel a well-known figure in Macquarie-street. 'You see, we are ready for you, Jones,' he remarked as the regimental surgeon's form appeared in the open door. They broke up that cheerful party at once, in order to make up the required complement, a colonel came down with the key of the dispensary and told the departing surgeon to take anything he liked out of the little details on the shelves. To me the poor hungry regimental mind introduced to that well stocked dispensary was like seeing a poor man suddenly turned loose in the treasury of the Bank of England; all sorts of precious drugs which the regimental man had not seen for months, and scarcely hoped to see again, stared down on him from those shelves. The colonel encouraged him take every bit-bit he wanted, even if it led him on to take more, which in natural diffidence he hesitated to do. 'There you are—sodisal, that any use to you—and these injections; about twenty tubes here. No, take the lot, there are more where they came from.' The regimental medico tairly blushed with joy as he stuffed pill box after pill box into his pockets, until they bulged like a schoolboy's with apples, and the shape of a brand new tunic was irremediably ruined. All the while the old colonel stood by grinning. 'Well, sir, I'll want them before you do,' said the regimental man, apologetically.'"

Pharmacists and the Army Service.

The Hospital, in a recent issue, devoted some space to a discussion on the Army Medical Service, in the course of which it pointed out that under the conditions now ruling in the British Army it was of little use to point to the Pharmaceutical Services of the French and Russian armies and attempt to draw the inference that British dispensers should have commissioned rank because that position was accorded to pharmacists in foreign armies. The first step would be to persuade the authorities that their present system was fundamentally wrong, and that it was necessary to reorganise the whole of this part of the Army Medical Service. Attempts to do this in time of peace had not been successful, and it was therefore at least doubtful whether in time of war those responsible for the organisation of this service would be more favourably disposed to consider the claims of dispensers than they were at a time when they had more leisure to deal with questions of this kind. And yet qualified dispensers had unquestionably a good case, and, what was equally important, it seemed to have been presented properly. It was, therefore, difficult to understand why the authorities clung to their old-fashioned method of organisation in regard to the Pharmaceutical Service when it could so easily be improved. This fondness for tradition in the case of Army dispensing stood out in strong contrast when one considered the wonderful improvements that had been brought about in other directions. At a time like the present no loyal subject would wish to press the authorities unreasonably, but there could be no room for doubt that the Army Pharmaceutical Service could be organised on better lines than it was.

Defence Contracts.

Reference was made by Senator Pearce, Minister of Defence, on June 3 to a statement which appeared in a section of the Sydney press to the effect that Defence contracts for field dressings had been let to a firm whose head was a German.

"We have had inquiries made," said Senator Pearce, "and I find that the person referred to is of German birth, is naturalised, has resided in Australia for 30 years, married a New Zealand lady, and is an importer of foreign drugs. He has not in any way attempted to trade with the enemy. As a matter of fact he recently cancelled in America an order for German made goods."

Enemy Goods. Condemnation Orders.

Sitting in Admiralty jurisdiction on May 20, Mr. Justice Hood heard applications on behalf of the Crown for the condemnation of certain goods which arrived from Germany through Swedish sources. The goods consisted of two shipments of balances, which are scientific weighing machines used for analytical work, and for teaching science in technical schools.

Mr. Latham, instructed by the Commonwealth Crown solicitor, applied to the Court for an order for the condemnation and sale of the goods. He said that in the first case 40 balances had arrived by the "Annam." They were ordered before the war by Felton, Grimwade and Co., and were sent through Swedish means. An attempt had thus been made to send German goods here in spite of the illegality of intercourse with Germany. Notice of the application had been served on Felton, Grimwade and Co., and the Consul for Sweden. No claim had been made by Felton, Grimwade and Co., or any Swedish person to the goods.

Robert Ellis Wood, business manager for Felton, Grimwade and Co., said that for some years the firm had ordered balances from August Sauter, of Wurtemberg, Germany. On June 2 an order was sent for 40 balances. On December 16, Felton, Grimwade and Co. received the documents relating to the shipment from Henry Ohlsen and Co., the Melbourne agents for the ship "Annam." These included the invoice from Wurtemberg. The firm refused to accept delivery, and had not paid for the goods.

The circumstances in the second case were similar, with the exception that the letter containing the invoice and documents was intercepted by the censor. The shipment consisted of 20 balances from the same manufacturer which arrived by the s.s. "Seydic," and which had also been ordered by Felton, Grimwade and Co. before the war. An order was made for the condemnation and sale of the goods in both cases.

A Belgian Pharmacist Describes the Plight of his Confreres.

At Norwich, before the local Pharmaceutical Association on May 7, Monsieur Pattou, a distinguished Brussels pharmacist, gave an address on "Pharmacy in Belgium." Commencing with a brief description of his country, M. Pattou went on to compare its present condition with what it was before the war broke out. Proceeding, he said that only one kind of diploma for chemists was issued in Belgium, and this required four years of university training and one year of practical work. After obtaining this diploma a chemist was allowed to start in business where he liked, but he was prohibited from carrying on any other business in the same shop. There was a great difference between an English chemist's shop and a Belgian chemist's shop. There were about 1800 chemists in Belgium, or about one for every 4000 inhabitants. The chemist had an absolute monopoly for dispensing medicines, except in a few districts where doctors were authorised to dispense. From this point of view he believed their position was better than that of chemists in England. The professional association was a very strong one. Branches covered the whole country, and were united in a National Association, which embraced about 1300 members out of about 1800 in the whole country. The association was able to give to its members peculiar advantages, and these were much appreciated. They had established a joint committee for buying drugs and one for delivering medicines to friendly societies, and these had been working for twenty-two years. In 1904 the Belgian Parliament passed a law dealing with compensation for accidents to working men, and the Chemists' Association at once formed a contract with the insurance companies. The monopoly for the supply of drugs was thus secured for the members of the association. This led to many chemists joining who up to that time had kept outside the organisation. Two months before the outbreak of the war a Bill was introduced to provide for health insurance. Owing to the representations of the Pharmaceutical Society, that Bill was in its final form favourable to chemists. While that Bill was before Parliament he (the speaker) came to London to see Mr. Woolcock, the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, to obtain information as to the working of the British Health Insurance Act. The Belgian Minister of Labour prepared the Bill without consulting either the doctors or chemists, although it provided both pharmaceutical and medical service for nearly two million Belgians. The Minister did not know the requirements of the doctors and chemists, but, thanks to the efforts of the society and of himself, the Bill in its original form was rejected, but afterwards amended in a manner agreeable to pharmacists. The financial position of the Belgian chemist was not flourishing. The average turnover of a Belgian chemist's business was £500 a year, half of which was profit—a small sum with which to meet all liabilities. A month ago he saw in Brussels a pharmacist who in normal times had a turnover of about £600 a year, and who now turned over only £150 per annum—not enough to pay rent. Other chemists in Brussels had closed their shops because they were taking only a shilling or two a day. It would be seen, therefore, that the profession throughout Belgium had suffered enormously through the war, and that it was impossible for any of them to help the others. In conclusion, M. Pattou expressed the deep gratitude of the people of Belgium to the people of England for the great help they had rendered to their distressed brethren in a war-stricken land.

British News.

[illegible] TRADE-MARK

[illegible] registered trade-mark, has been awarded by the Board of Trade on the application of Mr. H. S. Wellcome of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome and Co. An "avoided" [illegible] is natural at a future date [illegible] but this possibility is [illegible] and pharmacists are being advised that they may be avoided marks as [illegible] property.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

At the recent deputation to the Hon. C. S. Addison, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society were informed that the Government would set aside £10,000 towards the payment of panel pharmacists' deferred accounts, which were still owing for the year 1913, and that fresh arrangements would be made for a more speedy settlement of the 1914 accounts. General expressions of appreciation have been made at the success which attended the Society's deputation.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S ACCOUNTS

The financial statements of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for the year 1914 show a total income of £8,737 (subscriptions £8048, less £775 arrears received £1575), and an expenditure of £8,330 (examinations £1766, Pharmaceutical Journal £2148, postages £1400, office salaries £425, lecturers' fees, etc., £2538). The balance added to the accumulated funds is £30. The excess of assets over liabilities now stands at £11,415. During the year £2941 was expended [illegible]. The Benevolent Fund assets [illegible] the liabilities by £42,088, the Orphan Fund [illegible] £771 to its credit; and the sum of £[illegible] to the credit balance of the Silvester Fund. Substantial progress has been made during the year, the financial position of the Society [illegible] exceedingly strong.

ARMY COMMISSIONS

A [illegible] Council minor of the Pharmaceutical Journal points out that if pharmacists [illegible] would [illegible] possibly [illegible] medical service for Thomas Atkins [illegible] to the nation which [illegible] the medical [illegible]. But [illegible] a better organised system of organisation [illegible] the old haphazard worry through [illegible] the War Office must be [illegible] getting a good [illegible] [illegible] but rather a hard [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Australasian
Journal of Pharmacy
with which is incorporated
The Australasian Chemist and Druggist.

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PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

The Official Organ of Pharmacy in the Australian States. Devoted to the advancement of Pharmaceutical knowledge, and to the advocacy of a more thorough education and practical training for all persons engaged in preparing and dispensing medicines, drugs, and chemicals. Issued gratis to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia and the Pharmaceutical Defence Limited in

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Editorial.

PHARMACISTS AND NOSTRUMS.

Our contemporary *The Medical Journal of Australia* published an excellent article on this subject in its first June issue. After dealing with the exposures made in connection with the recent prosecution in Sydney of a firm of wholesale druggists who infringed the provisions of the Health Act in connection with the sale of a preparation known as Vitadatio, the article goes on to impeach the purveyors of quack medicines generally.

The iniquity of the charlatan and the gullibility of the public are said to be the main causes of what is called the "patent medicine evil." But the editor thinks that "the medical profession itself is often a contributing party to this highly reprehensible state of affairs, and that pharmacists, who should work loyally with the doctors, often sin in this connection."

Whilst pharmacists, continues the article, are content to "prostitute themselves by selling quack remedies . . . . they will never gain the confidence of the medical profession." Instead of endeavouring to raise the calling to the standard of a profession, they are debasing it. In conclusion, a plea is rightly advanced for a better understanding between pharmacists and doctors, which the editor contends will lead to the mutual advantage of both bodies.

There is much food for reflection in the article referred to, which is reprinted on page 212 of this issue. Candidly, it must be admitted that there are pharmacists who fill their shelves with every nostrum that is placed upon the market. With them it is a business matter pure and simple. The patent medicine people advertise their products, the people want them, and pharmacists supply them because if they fail to do so the public patronise some other trader who has no scruples as to what he sells so long as it is a paying proposition.

On the other hand, there is a strong feeling on the part of reputable pharmacists against encouraging the sale of nostrums. Many refuse to sell them, but this is of little use when drapers, grocers and storekeepers can handle them without restriction.

Fresh legislation is required, and we venture to say that the medical profession will find no keener advocates of the repression of the quack than the registered pharmacists throughout the Commonwealth. We trust that a combined effort on the part of the representative bodies interested in the health and future welfare of the people of Australia will be made in the direction

of forcing legislative action. It will not be an easy thing to achieve, but consistent organised action, in which both medical practitioners and pharmacists should loyally co-operate, in a very short space of time would produce appreciable results. Certainly the time is ripe for dealing with the advertising tactics of the more blatant type of patent medicine manufacturer.

The Month.

"Patent" Medicines.

A prosecution under the New South Wales Poisons Act, reported in this issue, failed because the magistrate held that the exemption of "patent medicines" in the Act included "proprietary medicines" also. On what grounds the magistrate disregarded two leading Queen's Bench decisions in Great Britain is not stated. In the case of the Pharmaceutical Society v. Piper (1893) the learned judges on appeal decided that proprietary medicines containing poison are not within the exemption of "patent medicines," and in the Society v. Fox (1896) the court held that "patent medicines" only include those medicines which are the subject of letters patent in force. The law is so clear and defined on the subject that the decision of the Pharmacy Board to take further action must meet with general approval.

The Vitadatio Case.

Elsewhere we publish a report of the evidence given in connection with the "Vitadatio" prosecution in Sydney. Although Messrs. Elliott Bros. were the nominal defendants, none of their representatives were called to give evidence. The case was really defended by the proprietors of the preparation. It is only fair to state that Elliott Brothers, Ltd. are not the agents for

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"Lactic ferments." Absolutely odourless—absolutely white. Owing to the special process of manufacture, Lacteol may be kept any length of time.
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No preparation required whatsoever, a most pleasant beverage immediately at hand by simply adding mineral aerated water. Sold in bottles of 8 and 16 oz.

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Colloidal Iodine pure and stable, free from Peptone, Glycogen or Menthol. "Colloidal Iodine is the only anti-tuberculous medicament having definitely proved 'Antitoxic' effects."
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The most simple, the most certain, the most economical apparatus for instantaneous preparation of an Aseptic solution of Novarsenobenzol (Ehrlich's 914) for its Aseptic filtration and for its entry into the syringe.

SUPSALVS
(606 suppositories). A most excellent method for administration of Ehrlich's 606. No trouble—no harm. Adults and infants. Sold in box of 6.

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URASEPTINE
The most powerful of all urinary antiseptics.

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TELEGRAMS—AMPSALVAS, LONDON.

Sole Agents for United Kingdom, Colonies and Dominions for the above preparations are advertising extensively to the medical profession in Australasia, and would consider any enquiry as a favour.

the proprietors, and it was made clear to the court that they merely bought the goods to supply the demands of their customers. In consequence of newspaper reports, the public got the impression that Vitadatio was manufactured by Elliott Brothers, and that they were interested in the manufacture and sale. Public notices were published in the daily press by Elliott Brothers disclaiming all connection with the preparation beyond the fact that they had bought and sold the same in the ordinary course of business. Cases against other defendants will be heard later. The prosecution of Elliott Brothers Ltd. was a test one, and it is not probable that any future cases will be defended. The daily press in Sydney published several notices to the effect that Elliott Brothers were in no way interested in the business of "Vitadatio." It is understood that the labels and wrappers of the preparation will be altered so as to comply with the requirements of the Health Department.

Select Committee on Patent Medicines.

In the Federal House of Representatives on June 2, Mr. Finlayson said that as the report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the subject of patent medicines, distributed to honourable members that day, was a most valuable document, could arrangements be made by the Speaker, whereby copies of the document could be made available to the public.

The Speaker informed Mr. Finlayson that all documents were available to the public on application, and on payment of the usual fee.

Suppression of Quackery.

In the Victorian Legislative Council on June 15, the Hon. J. P. Jones asked the Honorable the Minister of Public Health if he would direct that action be taken, as had been done in New South Wales, against vendors of quack remedies whose claim to cure serious diseases resulted in poor people being induced to spend money they could ill afford, and caused delay in seeking scientific treatment by skilled observers.

The Minister for Public Health said action could not be taken in Victoria, as had been done in New South Wales, against vendors of quack remedies, on account of the Victorian law not making any provision for such action.

Considering the answer unsatisfactory, Mr. Jones moved the adjournment of the House, because, he said, there ought to be a public conscience created on the question, so that the Minister for Health would be strengthened to introduce legislation to cope with the evil. The practice of vending quack remedies was growing in Australia to an alarming degree. He hoped the House would ask the Minister to bring in legislation to stop it. In Victoria we had legislation to prevent the adulteration of manures and chaff, but we had no law to prevent the adulteration of medicines. The loss of life directly due to quack remedies sold in Victoria was enormous.

Mr. Rees said the reply of the Minister to Mr. Jones's question was most unsatisfactory, in that it did not state that any action was contemplated by the Government. The Pharmacy Board had, he understood, furnished a comprehensive report to the Chief Secretary on this subject, and had made certain recommendations for an amendment of the law. It was necessary that there should be a certain number of secret remedies on the market. While they did a great deal of harm, some of them did some good. Who was going to pay the fees unnecessarily charged by doctors and institutions? Some latitude must be given to chemists to prescribe for simple disorders. The law must be elastic in that respect, but what had to be stopped was that those who knew nothing about the compounding of drugs should be allowed to sell their nostrums.

The Minister for Public Health said he had had the matter under consideration for a considerable time. What astonished him was that there were people in the country silly enough to take these remedies. He assured the House that the matter would not escape his attention.

P.D.L. Defends a Case.

Success has attended the P.D.L. of New South Wales in defending a member against whom a suit for damages for £200 was instituted. After a two days' hearing, the judge found a verdict for the defendant

pharmacist. The directors of the P.D.L. ably handled the case, and it is very satisfactory to note that their prompt action resulted as it did.

The Belgian Fund.

Mr. George Watkins, Hon. Treasurer of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, Brisbane, writing to the President (Mr. A. R. Bailey), states that remittances had been made up to 31st May to London, as follows:—

Victoria	£350
Queensland ...	165
New South Wales ...	154
Tasmania ...	35
South Australia ...	34
	£738

He has in hand about £50 from Queensland, £23 10s. from Victoria, and about £50 from Western Australia. It is not proposed to close the fund just at present, as contributions are still coming to hand. Owing to Mr. Watkins' good services, all the money has been remitted to London free of cost by the Queensland Government.

Science Meeting at Hobart Postponed.

It was intended that the next meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science should be held at Hobart in January next, but, owing to the war, it has been postponed until January, 1917. The meeting of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference will accordingly not be held in January, 1916.

A Generous Gift.

Mr. S. H. Henshall, pharmacist, South Melbourne, has notified the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia that he intends presenting a handsome blackwood hat-rack and umbrella stand towards the furnishing of the new Council Chambers at the College of Pharmacy. Mr. Henshall has forwarded his cheque for £15 to the Secretary, so that the work may be put in hand at once. This generous gift from an old student of the College is greatly appreciated by the President and the members of the Council.

New South Wales.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The Pharmacy Board held its regular monthly meeting on June 8th. Mr. W. Short (President) occupied the chair, and there were present Messrs. A. Wadsworth, H. S. Brothwood, and F. P. J. Gray. Apologies were received from absent members.

Chemists Acting as Doctors.—A doctor at Taralga wrote complaining that a chemist in his district visited patients, and generally practised as a medical man; he had also a medical club. The Board were asked to stop such practice.

Mr. Short said he did not think that they had any power in the matter. They might regret the action of the chemist, but unless he brought himself within the scope of the Medical Act he could not be prosecuted, in which case it was the duty of the Medical Board to take action, and not the Pharmacy Board.

Mr. Wadsworth said that in his opinion their only course was to reply to the communication stating that while they deprecated the action of the chemist they had no power to control him. He moved that a letter be sent to this effect. The motion was seconded by Mr. H. S. Brothwood, and carried.

Treasurer's Statement.—This showed £110 12s. 9d. to the credit of the Board. Accounts amounting to £37 11s. 5d. were passed for payment.

Registration under the Pharmacy Act.—William H. H. Lane (40 Vic., No. 9), and William F. Rolf (passed Final Examination), were granted registration.

Registration under Poisons Act.—William F. Rolf, of Armadale, was registered as a pharmacist licensed to sell poisons.

Final Examination.—The examiners reported that a special examination was held for William F. Rolf, of Armandale, and Allan K. Mackenzie, who desired to go to the war. Both candidates passed. The date of next Final Examination was fixed for July 20th and following days.

Retiring Members.—The Registrar announced that Messrs. T. S. Loney and W. Short retired by rotation, but were eligible for re-election.

Prosecution.—A solicitor at Yass wrote respecting a case recently before the Yass Police Court, in which a storekeeper was summoned for selling a patent "Pain Killer" contrary to the provisions of the Poisons Act. The magistrate dismissed the case on the ground that patent medicines were exempt from the Act.

The solicitor was asked by the police to take up the case on behalf of the Pharmacy Board, and the Police Magistrate having expressed his opinion that patent medicines and proprietary articles were the same, he asked that the magistrate state a case for appeal. The magistrate said that probably whichever way his decision went the case would go to appeal, and he, there-

fore, dismissed the case, but was quite willing to state a case as requested. The solicitor in the case advised an appeal.

The bottle in the case was labelled as containing opium.

Mr. Wadsworth said that this was an important case. Under section 4 of the Poisons Act Patent medicines were exempt, but all proprietary articles were not included in the term. This point should be clearly established. Mr. Short said that they should report the matter to the Crown Law Office and ask advice. The Department should take the case up. He remembered that when the Act was before the House an attempt was made to insert the words "and proprietary articles" after the words "patent medicines," and the attempt was defeated, thus evidently the intention of the House was not to include this class of preparations, but only those which had been patented according to law.

It was resolved that in the event of the matter not being taken up by the Crown Law Department, the Board instruct the solicitor to take steps to lodge an appeal on behalf of the Board.

Breaches of the Poisons Act.—Information having been laid that a grocer at Chatswood was selling phenol, a report was sent to the local police, and an officer called on the grocer in question and questioned him. The man confessed having sold the poison, but promised not to offend in the future. The officer had been censured by his superior officers on the action taken. He should have endeavoured to have the poison purchased from the grocer, and, if it was sold, then to prosecute. The course taken by the local police did not meet with the approval of the police authorities.

Unqualified Assistants.—The attention of the Board was called to the practice of a certain chemist having a branch shop, leaving the same in charge of an apprentice or a lad, or even at times in charge of a man employed as a telephonist.

Mr. Wadsworth said that there was a great deal too much of this kind of business being carried on round Sydney, to the detriment of those chemists who employed qualified men. At North Sydney they had an unqualified owner of two shops. He employed two qualified assistants; but he kept his shops open from 8 a.m. to 10 or even 11 p.m., and he could not keep his qualified men there working those hours; also, these men had to have their afternoons off, and he had reason to believe that even then the shops did not have qualified men in charge.

Mr. Brothwood complained that when a chemist wanted a day off he applied to a wholesale house for temporary assistance, and someone was sent; often the man sent was unqualified.

Mr. Short said that the attention of the wholesale houses had been drawn to this matter.

Mr. Forster said that the wholesale houses had promised their co-operation, and the matter had been done inadvertenly, and sometimes arose from the applicant for work stating that he was qualified when this was not the case.

The Board decided to take action wherever evidence of the infringement of the law was forthcoming.

Mr. Wadsworth said that he thought a circular should be sent to their members pointing out to them certain matters in which there was liable to be an infringement of the law. He gave notice of motion for the next meeting that he would move a motion to the effect that such a circular be sent.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The regular meeting of Council was held on June 8th. Mr. A. Wadsworth was in the chair, and Messrs. W. Short, F. P. J. Gray, H. S. Brothwood, A. Rogers, and S. V. Penrose were present. Apologies were received from absent members.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.—A letter was read from the Secretary of this Society, asking the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales to take into consideration the proposal of changing the name of the societies of the various States, so that in future the titles of the societies should be "Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia (Victorian Branch)" or (New South Wales Branch)." This matter had been under discussion at the recent annual meeting in Melbourne, and the proposal was now submitted to the Council of the New South Wales Society for their consideration. It was proposed that each State Society should be a separate entity, but that a Federal Council should be formed similar to that formed in connection with the B.M.A. of Australasia. After discussion, it was decided that the Council recommend that the Victorian Society change their name to the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.

Exhibition.—A letter was read from the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, announcing that an exhibition of Enemies Goods was about to be held, showing what goods had hitherto been imported from enemy countries and similar goods made in Australia and in England, and asking the co-operation of the Society in the matter. It was decided to appoint Mr. F. P. J. Gray as the Society's representative in the matter and to receive from him a report as to what could be done.

Honorary Dispenserships.—Mr. F. A. Parle wrote calling the attention of the Council to the establishment of numerous hospitals for the reception of the wounded, and stating that the services of dispensers would be required in many of these institutions. He proposed that a number of pharmacists should volunteer their services in the matter.

Mr. Gray said that while he sympathised with the proposal he thought it might be difficult to carry out, though some pharmacists might feel disposed to give their time; he did not think the proposal meant that pharmacists should supply medicines free of cost.

Mr. Short said that while some dispensers might give their services gratis, it would be too much to expect pharmacists to supply the medicines required for such hospitals gratis; some might be disposed to do so, but if a large hospital was situated in the neighbourhood of a

would be would feel [illegible] a heavy fee [illegible] business.

Mr. Gray proposed, and Mr. Peterson seconded, a motion to the effect that the military authorities be written to offering services gratuitously [illegible] such services are required. It was also resolved to write to Mr. Parle thanking him for his suggestion.

Examiner's Statement.—Accounts amounting to £15 12s 6d were passed for payment.

New Members.—H. N. Cox, of Sydney, and A. Sykes, of Woodser, applied for membership. A ballot was taken, and the applicants were declared duly elected. Mr. A. J. Henderson applied for the Society's diploma, which was granted.

Examiner's Report.—The Society's Examiner reported that Mr. James Bishop, of Hobart, had passed the Society's examination. He had come over from Hobart for that purpose.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. A. Wadsworth reported that he had been gazetted as masters' representative in place of Mr. Carroll, resigned. At a recent meeting of the Board, it was announced that probably the consideration of the proposed alterations in the wages schedule would be postponed for six months.

The New B.P.—The secretary called attention to the fact that in July next the new B.P. will be the legal standard, and it had been thought advisable to again remind the medical profession of that fact.

Mr. Gray said that he did not think it necessary to issue another card to the medical profession calling their attention to the altered dosage of many drugs in the new B.P. It might, however, be advisable to issue a circular to the trade on the matter, and a motion to that effect was carried.

Veterinary Surgeons Bill.—Mr. Wadsworth said that they had had an interview with the Veterinary Surgeons' Association, and had arrived at a satisfactory understanding regarding the position of the pharmacists who had been in the habit of prescribing for sick animals in country districts. It was not proposed to interfere with any pharmacists who had been in the habit of so practising for a period of two years. There was another Veterinary Association composed of veterinary students of the Sydney University, who formed themselves into a distinct body. The main body of veterinary surgeons in Sydney agreed to the pharmacists' claims.

Revised Articles of Association.—Mr. Wadsworth said that the new articles of association had been carefully revised by Messrs. Sly and Russell, the Society's solicitors, and a considerable amount of improvement had been made in the removal of anomalies which formerly existed. The chief alteration was the provision for voting by proxy, but limiting the proxy so as to bind the person voting to carry out the intentions of the voter he represented. There was also provision for the retirement of the Council. The number of Councillors would be increased to twelve. A meeting of members would be called, but they intended to stand or [illegible] with regard to the acceptance or rejection of the new articles as a whole, as they wanted [illegible] taking with them after the lawyers' deliberations had been given on them. The articles would be submitted to one meeting, and would have to be confirmed by a subsequent meeting. He thought that those who clamoured for a revision of the articles of association would have an opportunity of doing what they desired. It was for them to take the opportunity.

The meeting adjourned.

Opium Smuggling.

The Eastern and Australian Company are instructing their officers to take extra precautions against smuggling of opium. During the voyage of the ss. "Eastern" from Hong Kong to Sydney the ships officers discovered a quantity of opium on board, totalling in all 75 tins of the smoking variety of the drug. The owner did not come forward, though it was thought to be the property of one of the passengers. On the arrival of the vessel in Sydney the opium was handed over to the Customs authorities and lodged in the King's warehouse. It will be destroyed according to the usual practice. At one time there was a movement on foot to allow all the opium seized to be used or manufactured for medicinal purposes, but the quality and alkaloidal strength was found to be so inferior that it was not worth while even using it for the preparation of morphia salts.

Selling Painkiller.

At the Yass Police Court on June 2, Walter Fager, a storekeeper, was proceeded against under the Poisons Act for selling Painkiller contrary to the provisions of the Poisons Act, that is, he not being a person holding license to sell poisons. The bottle of Painkiller in question was labelled that it contained opium, and consequently was a preparation of that drug. Hence the prosecution. Later manufactures of "Painkiller" are not so labelled, the inference being that the formula has been changed and opium is no longer one of the ingredients.

The Police Magistrate gave as his ruling that this article was a "patent medicine," and as such was exempt from the provisions of the Poisons Act. He said that the contents of the bottle had not been analysed, and that there was no proof that it was poison. He held that the term "patent medicine" covered all proprietary preparations, and dismissed the case. The lawyer appearing for the Pharmacy Board asked if the magistrate would state a case in order that the matter might go to appeal from his decision, and the magistrate expressed his willingness to do so. At the same time, he said that no matter which way he decided an appeal would probably have been made from his decision.

Veterinary Bill.

The Pharmaceutical Society has forwarded a circular to members of Parliament respecting the proposed Veterinary Surgeons Bill. The Council asks that veterinary practice shall mean "The

attendance on and treatment of animals for disease and the performance of operations on animals either by itself or in connection with other business. As the Bill stands at present, vested rights are only extended to those practitioners who have practised *solely* as veterinarians. Objection is taken to the penal powers vested in the proposed Veterinary Board. It is asked that felony or misdemeanour only should disqualify from practice. A request is made that a greater period of time in which to register should be allowed. The present Bill says "immediately" before the commencement of the Act. The Council requests that two years' practice, instead of seven years, as proposed in the Bill, be a qualification for registration. This view is supported in the circular as follows:—

"When the Pharmacy Act and the Dental Act, dealing with human beings, were made, Parliament deemed two years' experience in business or practice perfectly sufficient for registration under these two Acts. The Veterinary Surgeons' Act deals with illness in animals only, and it seems an anomaly to ask longer experience in dealing with animals than with human beings. When the Pharmacy Act and Dental Act were made, Parliament stated that no law should be made taking away the vested rights of chemists and dentists who had been in business for two years before the Act. There has occurred no change in the nature of the State that a vested right to live at that time does not hold good now. Besides that, a compulsory seven years' practice will exclude so very many excellent men that law will not permit sufficient men to be registered to do the work."

A new clause is suggested, as follows:—

"Having attended the course of Veterinary Science at the Sydney Technical College, and holds the certificate granted to students who have passed the examination of that College in this subject. Provided that application is made to the Board within one year after the commencement of this Act."

The Council contends that men who have attended the only course of lectures, and who have passed the only examination established by Government (before the University undertook the work) should be entitled to registration. The reason why the Government established these lectures and examinations at the Technical College was to teach Veterinary Science and to certify that these men were qualified to act as veterinary surgeons, and it is only reasonable to assume that Parliament will not disqualify these men by refusing to allow them to be registered under the proposed bill.

Action Against Chemist.

P.D.L. Defends Case and Succeeds.

This case was heard at the District Court, Sydney, before Judge Murray on June 8th and 9th.

Gladys Eliza Cox, of North Sydney, sought to recover £200 damages from T. C. Brennan, chemist, of Cremorne Junction, North Sydney, alleging improper and unskilful compounding of a prescription.

This was a case which was defended under instructions from Pharmaceutical Defence Limited. Mr Weigall, instructed by Mr. Claude Manning, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Coyle, instructed by Messrs. Wilson and Harriott, for the defendant. The plaintiff's case was that she took a prescription to defendant to be compounded; the prescription was recommended to her by a friend, and consisted of a mixture of Easton's Syrup and Syr Glycerophos Co. After taking it she was ill, and her sufferings she attributed to the wrongful dispensing of the prescription. Evidence was called to show that the medicine was not prescribed for the plaintiff, and that the medicine was originally intended for a man; the dose of strychnia was about one-twenty third of a grain in each dose, which was repeated three times a day.

Mr. Molesworth, analyst, gave as his opinion that the mixture was made up from what he described as "stale" drugs. Mr Byrne, of Dixon and Byrne, analysts, for the defence, found that the medicine contained the ingredients ordered in the prescription. Mr. F. W. Hall (from Elliott Bros. Limited) gave evidence that the drugs supplied to Mr. Brennan were of the highest quality, and the term stale was a quite incorrect one to apply to such preparations as Easton's Syrup or Syr. Glycerophos co. Each of these preparations would, if properly stored, keep indefinitley, nor would they deteriorate when so kept. Mr. Brennan got his supplies frequently, and had no need to have old stock. Mr. Brennan gave evidence that the prescription was dispensed as ordered in the prescription, and his drugs were recently procured from the manufacturers.

His Honour returned a verdict for the defendant.

This is the first case, the defence of which has been undertaken by P.D.L. in Sydney, and the success has given much satisfaction.

The Amended Articles of Association.

The news that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has prepared an amended Articles of Association, and has submitted the same to legal opinion, has not been hailed with unmingled satisfaction by all sections of the pharmacists of Sydney.

"I hear," said one prominent pharmacist, "that there is to be no discussion on the proposed new Articles, and the members have had and are to have no say in the matter at all. The work that has been done by the Council cannot be improved upon or altered by the members in any way. They are to be submitted to a meeting of the members, and must either be accepted as they stand or rejected as a whole. This is not what we were led to expect at the last annual meeting. The Council evidently thinks that they embody all the wisdom of the pharmaceutical world, otherwise they would surely have allowed the members some voice in the framing of the new constitution, for this is practically what it amounts to. Members have no other course open to them but to put up with what the Council sees fit to do in the matter or to reject thier proposals and allow matters to remain in statu quo."

Wanted Inspectors.

Claims for Chemists' Assistants.

Before the Professional and Shop Workers' Group No. 4 Board.

Hours.—[illegible] hours to constitute [illegible] which shall not exceed 48 per week, of which not more than nine hours shall be worked on any one day, and shall be worked between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. on four days, and 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on the late shopping night, and 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. on the day observed as the weekly half holiday.

Broken Time.—All broken time, with the exception of meal time, shall count as time worked.

Sundays and Holidays.—All work done on any Sunday or duly Gazetted Public Holiday or proclaimed as same, shall be paid for at the rate of double time in addition to the weekly rates hereinafter provided.

Payment of Wages.—All wages shall be paid weekly on Thursday, and shall be paid up to the end of payment and shall be in addition to [illegible] for overtime.

Meal Time.—One hour shall be allowed for [illegible] at the employer is required to [illegible] All during meal time, to shall be paid [illegible] for every quarter of an hour or part thereof, and such time shall be computed in the [illegible] 48 hours and nine hours respectively.

Annual Holidays.—Where it is a term of the engagement that an employee shall reside on the premises a day per week for [illegible] and the employee shall be [illegible] up to that time each one [illegible] is required to resume the [illegible] after one hour during which time shall be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. Pidcock, late of Coraki, has bought the business of Mr. Harvison at Campsie.

Mr. Whyte, formerly of Mosman, has bought the business of Mr. Pidcock, of Coraki.

Mr. W. J. Vickery, formerly of Grafton, has bought the branch pharmacy of Mr. W. S. Park, jun., at Gordon.

Mr. Nicholas, late of Forest Lodge, has opened at Temora, and Mr. Leggo has bought his business at Forest Lodge.

Mr. Moreton Clarke, formerly apprentice and assistant with H. J. Mackey, of Balmain, has opened a new pharmacy at Lakemba.

Mr. Spy has bought out Mr. R. A. Pye, of Windsor, and Mr. Uren has bought the business of the late Mr. Melville, of Windsor. Mr. Lynch has opened a new pharmacy at Haberfield.

Personal.

Mr. W. J. Doyle, pharmacist, of Neutral Bay, died on June 2nd, of pneumonia.

Mr. V. J. Cornell, of Pambula, has sold his pharmacy to Mr. E. Marsden, who for some time past has been doing relieving work.

Mr. Julius Blau is back again in Sydney, and reports that he has made arrangements for supplies of "4711" goods made in America, and for stocks of "Laxatine" made in England.

Elliott Brothers Limited are paying all their hands going to the war the difference in salary between what they were earning in their employ and what they receive for pay as soldiers. In addition to this, they are giving pound for pound for all the money subscribed by their employees towards the Belgian Fund. The sum amounts to about £40 per month.

Mr. William Hamlet, F.C.S., F.I.C., has retired from the position of Government Analyst, and has bought an estate on the Currajong mountain. He was always fond of agricultural pursuits, and at one time attempted a drug farm in the neighbourhood of Narrabeen, which did not prove remunerative.

Mr. F. E. Dimond died at Sydney after a brief illness on June 11th, aged 78. Mr. Dimond was at one time dispenser to the A.H.C. Guild dispensary, and about 35 years ago became an employee of Elliott Brothers Limited, occupying the position of city traveller for many years, retiring about four years ago. He was a man of a genial disposition, and frequently umpired at boxing contests in Sydney. In his younger days he took a great interest in theatrical matters, and made an excellent corner man at many a nigger minstrel show. Later he was associated with the sporting and theatrical press.

Dr. Richard Arthur is taking a prominent part in the meetings of the Millions Club in Sydney. The officers of this club are working hard to induce the Sydney public forthwith to discard the use of all articles "Made in Germany." The fact that a large number of Sydney shopkeepers still have large stocks of articles of German manufacture, imported before the war, or obtained from England after the war began, does not appear to weigh with them.

Mr. James Mayne died at St. Vincent's Hospital on June 4th. Mr. Mayne was formerly a pharmacist in Oxford-street, opposite the Darlinghurst Court House, and he was also a member of the Pharmacy Board and an Examiner to the Board in Pharmaceutical Chemistry. He also occupied a seat on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. Leaving the retail business, he opened an assaying and analytical laboratory, and was given a considerable amount of work for the Sydney Municipal Council. For some months before his death Mr. Mayne had been in indifferent health, and was at length compelled to seek relief by operation in St. Vincent's Hospital, from the results of which he never rallied.

Victoria.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on June 16th.

Present:—The President, Mr. Chas. E. Towl (in the chair), and Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Fleay, Gulliver, Jewkes and Sayer.

Correspondence.

Letters outwards Nos. 485 to 504 were minuted, and included the following:—

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, intimating that the Board could not see its way to modify the registration fees at present charged.

Mrs. M. Hughes, Nathalia, conveying resolution of the Board re permit to carry on the business of her late husband.

The Under Secretary, stating that in the opinion of the Board the proposed Regulations under the Poisons Act were necessary for the public safety.

Police, Mildura, asking if the business of the late Mr. W. A. Twomey, chemist, was still being carried on.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, pointing out that if British Army Compounders and Apothecaries Hall Assistants were admitted to the British Register, it would have the effect of jeopardising reciprocity between Victoria and Great Britain.

Police, Malvern, asking for a report in reference to the death of an elderly woman who drank phenyle which was purchased from a hawker who placed it in a stout bottle.

Mr. J. Renfry, informing him that liniment which he was placing on the market contained a scheduled poison and could only be sold by qualified persons.

The Hon. D. McLeod, M.L.A., forwarding a precis of the report furnished to the Chief Secretary re the sale of potent drugs, etc.

Messrs. Osborn and Hudson and L. T. Wortly, Kilmore, and C. Bowring and Co., Mildura, warning them that if they continued to sell poisons, they would render themselves liable to prosecution.

Minister of Public Health, bringing under notice the report of the Board to the Chief Secretary, in reference to the suppression of quackery.

Mr. Jefferson Stanley, North Melbourne, notifying him that he was infringing the Medical Act

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Phenyle, Strychnine, and Battle's Vermin Killer. Where the poison had been bought from a chemist the provisions of the Act had been complied with. In the Vermin Killer case, the police had been unable to trace where the poison was purchased.

Apprenticeship Outside Victoria.

Further consideration was given to this matter, which was postponed from the last meeting. Mr. Sayer moved, Mr. Jewkes seconded—"That the Board recognise apprenticeships served outside of Victoria, provided that the statutory declarations of the master and the apprentice showed that there had been four years' service, and that if only three years' apprenticeship had been served in another State the apprentice on coming to attend the College lectures would be required to obtain a transfer of his indentures, or enter into a fresh indenture for the year he attended the lectures." Mr. Jewkes said that if an apprentice had completed three years under indenture and had served a fourth year in an open shop, the master would be justified in making the required statutory declaration of four years' service, but that if the apprentice came to Melbourne after having served three years only, he could obtain a part-time position and attend the College lectures. It was only a formal matter, and there would be no difficulty in arranging for a transfer for the twelve months. The motion was carried.

Regulations under Medical and Poisons Acts.

The Registrar reported that the new regulations under the Medical Act 1890, Part III., and the Poisons Acts had been approvd by the Governor in Council and gazetted.

Report of Investigations.

Reports were received from the inspector regarding the alleged sale of poisons at Kilmore and Inglewood. At the former place the inspector reported he had been unable to obtain any evidence regarding the illegal sale of poison. During his visit to Inglewood he had obtained evidence of infringements of the Act. It was resolved that the registrar be instructed to prosecute in the latter case.

Sale of Potent Drugs.

The president reported that he and the registrar had had an interview with the Chief Secretary, who had promised that as soon as more pressing legislation was completed he would confer with them regarding the proposed amendments to the Medical Act 1890, Part III.

Several communications were received from the Board's solicitor in reference to pending prosecutions. In each of these matters the solicitor advised the Board that in his opinion the Medical Act was not sufficiently strong to enable the Board to obtain convictions, although the evidence showed some gross frauds were being perpetrated on the community. He submitted a comprehensive report on the Board's investigations, and forwarded certain recommendations for amending the present law. It was resolved that the communications referred to be forwarded to the Chief Secretary.

Analyst's Reports.

A number of reports were received from the Government Medico-Legal Analyst regarding samples which had been puchased from a number of so-called Medical Institutes in the City of Melbourne.

Reports of June Examinations.

The following reports were received from the Examiners :—

Preliminary Examination (June 1 and 2), held at Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Warrnamboo and Portland.—Twenty-seven candidates entered. The following passed in order of merit stated :—Kenneth M. Rushbrook, Margaret Davey, Alex. Bell, Florence M. Shallard, Keith R. McDonald, Christopher C. Bailey, Madeline Rhind, Ernest J. Plaisted, Chas. P. Wood, Wallace G. Jewkes, Stanley E. Featherston, Leslie J. A. Brotchie. Eligible to take the subjects indicated at a subsequent examination :—Chas. W. Barnett and Benjamin Davis, Algebra and Geometry; Veronica Whelan, Latin and Geometry; Frank V. Gidney, Albert Dorman and Vera Smith, Latin; John A. Martin, Geometry; J. R. Varian, Hobart, Arithmetic.

Intermediate Examination (June 3, 4 and 5).—Twenty candidates entered. The following passed :—Joan Fowler, Winifred Cook, John G. Downes, Eileen McLoughlin, Joseph J. Morgan, Alfred G. Westlake, Harold A. Tregellas, Dorothy C. Murphy, Edward T. P. Davies. Eligible to take Chemistry at a subsequent examination :—Cecil R. Barrett and S. H. L. Harris.

Final Qualifying Examination (June 9 to 12).—Twenty candidates entered, and the following passed :—Ethel E. Drew, Aldyth B. Longmore, Henry H. W. Mann, William L. Johnson, John W. Nobbs, Frank C. Wittmann, Arthur F. Abfalter, Jas. E. Crimmins, Constance M. Worland, Ruby W. Beddome. Eligible to take Section III. at a subsequent examination :—Frank Brown, Irene M. Hearn, Geo. H. Pleasance, William S. Rankin, William W. Stranks.

The examiners' reports were received and adopted.

Sale of Hypnotic Drugs.

Mr. J. Garrick, hon. secretary of the Northern Section of the Metropolitan Chemists' Association, wrote asking for the Board's opinion as to whether *preparations* of Chloral Hydrate, Veronal, Cocaine, etc., came within the scope of the Poisons Regulation restricting the sale of certain narcotic and hypnotic drugs to a doctor's order. After discussion, the president ruled that preparations were included unless the legal maxim *de minimus non curat lex* applied. Liniments, hair lotions, etc., were specifically excluded. The Board expected pharmacists to observe the spirit of the regulation. A prosecution would not be launched unless there was a deliberate evasion of the regulation. In another case a chemist was asked for an explanation regarding a complaint that he was not observing the regulation. He submitted an explanation, which the Board accepted as satisfactory, and asked if a telephone

[illegible] to refer to the P.D.U. a suggestion made by Mr. A. Bell that Mr. H. M. [illegible] might be given a roving commission to keep an eye on evasions of the Pharmacy Act in country districts. The president said that so far as the Board was concerned it would be pleased to give authority to Mr. Barnes to act as an inspector. Mr. Bailey seconded the suggestion. He moved that Mr. Barnes be authorised to undertake inspector's duties, subject to arrangements being made by the P.D.U. for his remuneration. Mr. Buckhurst seconded the motion, which was carried.

The president said that Mr. Buckhurst was about to visit Brisbane, and that he thought that he should be furnished with a letter of introduction from the president of the Queensland Board. The registrar was instructed to have a letter written as suggested by the president.

On the motion of Mr. Sayer, seconded by Mr. [illegible], leave of absence was granted to the registrar for three weeks from July 10th.

The hon. treasurer, Mr. Bailey, submitted the monthly financial statement.

After transacting other routine business, the board adjourned at 4.30 p.m.

New Regulations Under Medical Act, Part III.

The following further Regulations were published in the Victorian Government Gazette of May 28, 1915:—

Medical Act 1890, Part III.

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

FURTHER REGULATIONS.

WHEREAS by section 78 of the *Medical Act* 1890 the Pharmacy Board of Victoria is empowered from time to time to make, alter, or rescind regulations for the purpose of carrying Part III. of the said Act into effect: And whereas it is the opinion of the Board it is necessary that the Board should be notified of the name and address of every registered pharmaceutical chemist in charge of any branch pharmacy or dispensary, and that the name of such registered pharmaceutical chemist should be exhibited on the outside of the premises: Now therefore the said Board doth make the Regulations following (that is to say):—

(1) These Regulations shall be read and construed as one with the Regulations made by the Board and approved by the Governor in Council on the 13th day of May, 1914, hereinbefore referred to, and shall come into force when confirmed by the Governor in Council, and published in the *Government Gazette*.

(2) After clause 76 of the Regulations hereinbefore referred to there shall be inserted the following Regulation:—

77. Every registered pharmaceutical chemist in charge of or employed as manager of any pharmacy or chemist's shop or dispensary shall forthwith notify the Registrar and the Board of his full name and address, together with the name of his employer and the address of the pharmacy, shop, or dispensary where he is so employed, and shall notify likewise the Board on ceasing his employment.

78. Every person employing a registered pharmaceutical chemist as manager of any branch pharmacy or chemist's shop, and the committee of management of every dispensary employing a registered pharmaceutical chemist in such dispensary shall forthwith notify the Board of the name and address of the registered pharmaceutical chemist in charge of such pharmacy, chemist's shop, or dispensary, and from time to time shall, on any fresh appointment, notify the Board accordingly.

79. Every person employing a registered pharmaceutical chemist as manager of any pharmacy, chemist's shop, or dispensary shall cause the name of such registered pharmaceutical chemist to be exhibited in legible characters on the outside of the premises or in a conspicuous place in the shop window of such premises, and shall keep the same so exhibited whilst such registered pharmaceutical chemist is so employed.

The above Regulations were made at a meeting of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, held on the 12th day of May, 1915.

CHAS. E. TOWL,
President.

Approved by the Governor in Council,
18th May, 1915.
F. W. MAHONEY,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Poisons Act 1890 (Act No. 1251).

REGULATIONS.

In the Executive Council Chamber, Melbourne, the eighth day of June, 1915.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor of Victoria.
Sir A. J. Peacock. | Mr. Hagelthorn.
Mr. Murray. | Mr. Lawson.

UNDER the powers in that behalf conferred by the *Poisons Act* 1890, section 13 (Act No. 1251), His Excellency the Governor of the State of Victoria, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, doth make the Regulations following (that is to say):—

1. Every person to whom the provisions of the *Poisons Act* 1890 apply who shall keep any poison for sale shall on application at any time by an Inspector or other officer of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria produce to such Inspector or officer his Poisons Book and shall permit him to inspect the same.

2. All poisonous mixtures and preparations containing poison intended for the destruction of any vermin whether within the meaning of the *Vermin Destruction Act* 1890 or not shall be sold or delivered only in jars bottles boxes cans or packages, and each such jar bottle box can or package shall be permanently stamped or marked with the word "poison" in red letters in a conspicuous manner together with the names of such poisonous mixture or preparation.

3. No poisonous mixture or preparation containing poison intended for the destruction of any vermin as aforesaid shall be sold or delivered in collapsible tubes.

And the Honourable John Murray, His Majesty's Chief Secretary for the State of Victoria, shall give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

F. W. MABBOTT,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

(The above Regulations were published in the Government *Gazette* of 16th June, 1915.)

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on Wednesday, June 2nd, at 10.30 a.m.

Present.—The President, Mr. D. A. Cossar (in the chair), and Messrs. Bailey, Champion, Gabriel, Kernot, Leete, Owen, Pickford, Rankin and Taylor. Apologies for non-attendance from Messrs. Francis and Imes.

Correspondence.

Mr. H. K. Cooke, Young, N.S.W., wrote stating that he had been informed by a local doctor that he could learn dispensing in a month if he put in the whole of each day at the work. He wished to know if the College could provide the necessary instruction. To be informed that there was no course at the College which would be suitable for him, and that in any case it would take him a much longer time to learn dispensing than that stated in his letter. His best plan would be to make arrangements with some local pharmacist.

Mr. Sidney Plowman, Hon. Secretary of the Lectorial Board, wrote stating that the Board had considered the question of the proposed apprentices' competition, and hoped to have a report on the subject ready in time for the next Council meeting. Mr. Pickford said that, pending the receipt of the report of the Lectorial Board, he would hold over his notice of motion until July.

Mr. J. W. Carnie wrote stating that he had decided to enter the ministry, and applied to have portion of his College fees refunded. It was resolved to grant the application under the circumstances.

Mr. J. H. Maiden, Sydney, forwarded two missing parts of the publication, "A Critical Review of the Genus Eucalyptus." Mr. Bailey moved that Vols. I. and II. be bound. He thought it would be a compliment to Mr. Maiden if the secretary wrote to him and asked him if he favoured any particular style of binding so that the College set would be uniform with the author's. Mr. Taylor seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. W. S. Iliffe forwarded a complete set of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* from 1894 to 1914, and also a similar set of the *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*. It was decided to make an offer to Mr. Iliffe for the purchase of the *Chemist and Druggist* set, and to make inquiries as to whether any of the other State societies desired to purchase the back volumes of the *Journal*. Mr. Iliffe stated that he was prepared to donate half of the amount received to the Belgian Relief Fund.

Mr. R. C. Cowley telegraphed asking that a protest should be made in reference to the proposed appointment of a dispenser, wardsman and clerk at the Port Moresby Hospital at a salary of £225 per annum. The president said that he had instructed the secretary to make representations to the Department of External Affairs asking that applications should be confined to registered pharmacists only, and suggesting that if the salary were raised to £250 it should be possible to secure a capable pharmacist possessing the qualifications required for the position. Mr. Kernot moved, Mr Pickford seconded, that the president's action be endorsed.

Mr. J. R. Benneworth, Launceston, wrote asking for a copy of the B.P. Digest. It was resolved to procure a copy and forward it to him.

Mr. W. McCall Say forwarded a sample of well water for analysis. The sample was forwarded to the society's analyst, Mr. A. H. Koch.

Belgian Relief Fund.

Mr. Bailey reported that he had received a letter from Mr. George Watkins, Brisbane, stating that over £750 had already been received, and that he anticipated that before the fund was closed the amount might reach £850. He congratulated Victoria on the splendid response to the appeal. Mr. R. C. Cowley wrote, forwarding copy of a letter from the British Pharmaceutical Society acknowledging the receipt of the first £100 cabled towards the fund. On the motion of Mr. Owen, seconded by Mr. Kernot, it was resolved to forward a third instalment to Mr. Watkins, of £23/10/-, making a total to date from Victoria of £373/10/-.

A.P.F.

Mr. H. M. Burnside forwarded a report of the work undertaken by him during the month. He had had satisfactory interviews with the doctors at Camperdown, Colac, Casterton, Ararat, Echuca, Numurkah, Seymour, Donald, Inglewood and Mildura. In every case he had been well received, and the various medical men interviewed had promised to write A.P.F. on their prescriptions whenever possible. He had also been successful in adjusting one or two differences between chemists and storekeepers in some of the districts visited. The secretary said that the 200 copies of the A.P.F. ordered from South Australia had come to hand, and the 1000 circulars ordered dealing with several of the formulae would be ready in the course of a

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia writes that the Council was in accord with the suggested modification of the [illegible] rule. The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland reported that in the opinion of the Council the constitution of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference was sufficiently broad to meet the requirements of a Federal Council, and that for the present they could not see that any useful purpose would be gained by the Queensland Society bringing its present [illegible].

Mr. W. G. Piper forwarded a copy of a batch of letters he had received from a number of interstate pharmacists respecting the proposed Pharmacy Act. As the correspondence was extremely voluminous, it was not found possible to read the letters at the Council meeting. The president, however, undertook to peruse them during the month and report to the next meeting of the Council.

Increased Spirit Duties.

The question of making representations to the Government regarding the recommendations of the Interstate Commission on the question of higher alcohol duties was considered. It was not thought advisable to take action until the Government proposals were made known.

Picture Lectures.

An application was received from Pathe Freres offering to provide a series of cinematographic pictures on medical and military subjects. Mr. Hansford said that he had seen the films exhibited at an evening during the previous week. They were very interesting, and he thought the Council should arrange to have them exhibited. Mr. Parker said he had in his mind a proposal to arrange for two lantern lectures on different aspects of the new B.P. He thought that if a lecturette were given to [illegible] on the subject of the films referred to, a [illegible] and expensive evening would result. The secretary was asked to make further inquiries and report to the next meeting.

Obituary Notice.

On the motion of Mr. Pickford, seconded by Mr. Hansford, it was resolved to write letters of sympathy to Mr. Isaac Coates, Dandenong, and Mr. J. D. Kennedy, Fitzroy, on the death of their [illegible].

The leader of the Metro. Stage Ltd. to print a [illegible] invitations to the new Council room was considered. Portion of the necessary amount [illegible] had been contributed by past members of the College, and other donations from the library and from personal [illegible].

On the motion of Mr. Hansford, seconded by Mr. Pickford, it was resolved to hold a social evening on Monday, June 28th, at the College, when the prizes awarded during the past year would be distributed. He also reported that the College students had paid a visit to Messrs. Griffiths Bros. factory the previous day under the guidance of Mr. Turner, the lecturer in Materia Medica. He (Mr. Cossar) had attended the inspection, and spent a most enjoyable morning going over the works. Mr. J. M. Griffiths, who was himself a chemist, had expressed a desire to pay a visit to the College. He (Mr. Cossar) had extended to him a warm invitation to do so.

Mr. Owen asked if it was generally known that nurses could not legally obtain hypodermic tablets on a verbal order. He constantly had to refuse to supply nurses with these goods unless they presented a written order from a medical man. He thought there should be some notification in the *Medical Journal* drawing attention to this regulation. It was resolved to leave the matter in the hands of the secretary.

The hon. treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and after dealing with other business the Council adjourned.

Metropolitan Chemists' Association.

Central Committee.

The usual meeting was held at the College of Pharmacy on Thursday, June 10th, at 10 a.m.

Present. Messrs. Sayle (in the chair), Lee, Henshall, Goode, Hissop, Cowper and Wasley.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Apologies from Mr. Bartleman.

Correspondence inward and outward was dealt with.

Petitions for Saturday Closing.

As these were not yet complete it was decided to defer any further action in the matter till the next committee meeting.

The Secretary reported that he and Mr. Bartleman had been out to Footscray to interview chemists with the view of forming a section in that district. It was hoped that this would be accomplished before long.

Reports from Sections.—Mr. Lee, of the South Suburban, reported that there had been no meeting of his section.

Footscray Section.—Mr. Henshall reported that his section had met for the second time, and that matters were proceeding smoothly.

Prices Section.—Mr. Wasley reported that his section had agreed to the prices for certain proprietaries as submitted to the South Suburban Association, with the exception of Aspirin Tablets [illegible] which the section considered should [illegible].

Social Committee.—Mr. Goode reported a meeting of the committee having been held.

It was moved and seconded that the following prices for the following proprietaries be agreed upon as a minimum:—

Senior's Asthma Cure, 2/6.
Vapo-Cresoline Lamps, 8/6.
Grimault's Cigarettes, 2/6.
Easton's Tabloids, ½ drm. (25's) 1/-, (100's) 2/6.
Easton's Tabloids, 1 drm. (25's) 1/6, (100's) 3/6.
Aspirin Tabloids (25's) 1/9, (100's) 5/6.
Pain Killer 3/-.
Fellow's Syrup, 4/- and 6/-.
Jayne's Expectorant, 2/6 and 4/6.
Joy's Cigarettes, 3/6.

This ended the meeting.

City Section.

The monthly meeting of the City Section was held on Wednesday evening, June 9th, at 8.30 p.m., at Champion's Queen's Arms Hotel, Swanston-street.

Present.—Messrs. White (in the chair), Wasley, Gulliver, Pleasance, Poulton, Francis, Towl, Murphy, Owen, Sayle and Peters (hon. sec.).

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Alterations of Prices of Proprietaries

as suggested by the South Suburban Section were agreed on with the exception of Aspirin Tabloids (25's), for which a minimum of 1/9 was agreed on. Carried.

The advisability of the Sigma Co. putting a medicated soap on the market was discussed.

It was moved that it be a recommendation from the City Section to the Sigma Co. to put a medicated soap on the market, to take the place of Cuticura, but that its "get-up" be dissimilar in colour and wrapper to Cuticura.

After a friendly chat on matters pharmaceutical, the meeting ended.

Melbourne Police Hospital.

Complaint Against Dispensers.

In the Legislative Assembly on June 10 Mr. E. J. Hogan moved the adjournment of the House to complain of the alleged serious neglect of patients at the hospital for police, and asked for an inquiry. Mr. Murray, the Chief Secretary, denied the allegations.

Mr. Hogan stated that he felt impelled to bring the question before the House to protect the health of the patients and the good name of the Government of Victoria. Nurse Knight, employed at the hospital, had reported to him on May 20 certain complaints against Mr. G. O. L. Marrison, junr., the dispenser, and he had brought them under the notice of the Chief Secretary. The latter, after looking into the case, refused the nurse's request for an inquiry, and, preferring to believe the dispenser, remarked that the nurse was to be dismissed.

The nurse's complaints were, he said, to the effect that the dispenser had supplied false reports of the conditions of patients to the doctors, had neglected to carry out the latters' orders as to the treatment of patients, and had failed to provide suitable food in certain cases. When the nurse had remonstrated the dispenser replied, "Don't worry. They are compelled to come here, and have got to pay. Our salaries are safe."

Details were given by Mr. Hogan of an alleged case of typhoid being allowed to remain in the general ward. He said that, despite the nurse's opinion to the contrary, the doctor and dispenser denied that it was typhoid, and did not admit it until later on. The patient was then placed in a room previously occupied by men suffering from other infectious diseases without its having been cleansed, and was now in a critical condition. The sanitary arrangements were a disgrace to the Government, as the typhoid discharges found their way into the open street, as the hospital was unsewered. Dr. Robertson, Chairman of the Board of Public Health, had explained that he had no control over Government buildings. A constable had written to him (Mr. Hogan) saying that the hospital was regarded as "a curse."

Mr. Murray, in reply, stated that Dr. O'Brien, who was acting as superintendent of the hospital, Mr. A. G. Sainsbury, the Chief Commissioner, and other officers had assured him that the nurse's complaints were not justified. One patient, who, according to the nurse, had been brutally treated, had denied the truth of the allegation. The new hospital for the police had been given over for the treatment of wounded Australian soldiers, otherwise the police patients would already have been occupying it.

Mr. G. M. Prendergast: The Chief Secretary's explanation is wholly unsatisfactory.

Mr. M. Hannah: A number of men who have gone through the hospital have, to my own knowledge, said that it is a scandal and a disgrace.

Mr. O. R. Snowball: The nurse should be given a further opportunity of proving her statements. She seems to have been courageous.

Mr. Murray: I shall take immediate steps to inquire into the sanitation, and, if necessary, will take remedial measures.

[The attention of the Government has from time to time been called as to the necessity of appointing a registered chemist only as dispenser at the Police Hospital. Further representations on the subject have been made to the Chief Secretary.—Ed. *A.J.P.*]

Cultivation of Medicinal Plants.

The Board recently appointed for the encouragement of the growth of medicinal plants in Victoria, with a view to the manufacture of drugs and medicines, met at Melbourne on May 22. A list of medicinal plants proposed to be grown throughout the State was discussed, and an expert sub-committee was formed, to report on the practical questions connected with the character of soils, climatic conditions, and the possibility of the commercial production of these plants. Further questions connected with

the present time the supply of quinine and the extraction of it from cinchona bark were dealt with. It is regrettable that when the committee was appointed neither the University nor the College of Pharmacy were invited to nominate a member. Over twenty years ago the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society took up the question of the cultivation of medicinal plants in Victoria, and made certain recommendations to the Government. The committee would have been considerably strengthened had the professor of botany at the University and the lecturer on that subject at the College of Pharmacy been appointed members.

Pharmacy Collegians' Association.

Arrangements have been made for a Reunion of Past and Present Students at the College of Pharmacy on Monday evening, June 28, at 8 p.m. An excellent musical programme has been arranged, and during the interval the President of the Pharmaceutical Society will distribute the prizes to the successful students for the year 1914. Tickets, 2s each, may be obtained from the Hon. Sec. (Mr. J. V. H. Ready), 207 Victoria-street, Abbotsford.

Mr. Lyons states that he has secured some excellent acts to contribute to the programme at the Social Evening to be held at the College on June 28. The Association has arranged for a motor run from Moorabbin to Mt. Dandenong on June 27. The train leaves Melbourne at 10.17 a.m. Members are asked to bring their own lunch. Tea will be provided. Arrangements are being made to insert an advertisement in the *Argus* every Saturday in the Letters and Replies columns. Members are invited to look out for the Association's notice in that place.

Consolidation of Statutes.

The Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly have appointed a joint committee to deal with the consolidating Bills drafted by Mr. Justice Cussen. Very little alteration has been made in the Pharmacy Act, although one or two anomalies have been removed. The work of consolidating the Pharmacy legislation proved very arduous. Mr. Justice Cussen devoted a considerable portion of his time to the amendments which are now embodied in the consolidation, and he had frequent interviews with the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board on the subject. The Medical Act has been amended in several directions, to bring it more into line with later legislation. These amendments are principally of a machinery nature, as the scope of his commission did not enable Mr. Justice Cussen to interfere with the main provisions of the present Act.

On May 12 the Joint Select Committee of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly examined Mr. Justice Cussen regarding the various consolidated Bills. Referring to the Medical Act, he (Justice Cussen) said: "As to the provisions relating to the Board, the Pharmacy and the Dental Board, the provisions relating to the [illegible] are the latest expression of the will of the Legislature, and I have transferred them to the parts of the Act relating to the Medical and Pharmacy Boards, because I could not see any reason why if the Dental Board has powers given to it, the Medical Board should not have the same powers. This relates, of course, to the question of these Boards examining candidates to get the necessary qualification, and that is a very important matter, and I think it very desirable that the power should be expressed in the same words, and should be fully effective."

Belgian Pharmacists' Relief Fund.

Amount previously acknowledged ..	£370	7	0
Ashton, Henry	1	1	0
*Sir W. McCall	2	2	0
Pincus, Max	2	2	0
Lewis & M'Donnell (2nd)	1	1	0
Peeles & Son (4th)	1	1	0
Tait, D. J. B.	1	1	0
Gilbert, F. W. (3rd)	1	1	0
Barker, John (3rd)	1	1	0
Goodman, D. H. (4th)	1	0	0
	£383	17	0

* Promised further subscription.

June Examination Questions.

Preliminary Examination.

Examiner—James Clezy, M.A.

LATIN.—1. Translate both of the given pieces from Cæsar or both from Vergil.

2. Parse the words in Italics in the passages chosen for translation.

N.B.—In parsing noun, pronoun, or adjective give the Latin form of the nominative and genitive singular throughout, number, gender, case, and full syntax. In parsing verb give principal parts, person, number, tense, mood, voice, and full syntax.

3. Decline in full, giving gender and meaning of nouns, meaning of pronouns and adjectives:—nouns corpus, res, index; adjectives acer, duplex; pronouns quis, uter, ille.

4. Give in cognate for the following nouns the nominative, gender, genitive and ablative, singular and plural: dux, mensis, possus, nomen, collis.

5. (a) Give the meaning and comparison of the adjectives tristis, malus, antiquus, humilis, nobilis, brevis; and the adverbs crebro, prope, acriter, magnopere, frequenter, leniter.

(b) Give the Latin for "9th, 15, 20 times, 60 each, 80 two thousand ships, 125 horse soldiers, both the women."

6. (a) Give an explanation of these constructions with a example of each: Ablative absolute, accusative of duration of time, partitive genitive.

(b) What is meant by sequence of tenses? Translate so as to show proper sequence:—

The men fought bravely to defend their country.
The men fought bravely to defend their country.

7. (a) Give principal parts and meanings of misceo, colligo, cognosco, reperio, queror. Give also the future participle active, and present infinitive passive of these verbs.

(b) Write out perfect indic. act. of duco; present subjunctive deponent of conor; imperf. subj. of volo; future indic. act. of transeo; plup. subj. act. of do; pres. subj. pass. of condo.

8. Translate into Latin:—

(a) All the citizens feared that the city might be taken.
(b) Cæsar exhorted his men to fight bravely.
(c) Let us go to Rome to see the games.

ARITHMETIC. 1. Reduce to simplest form

$$\frac{2{\cdot}8375 \times {\cdot}028}{{\cdot}00014} \div \frac{3{\cdot}5 - 2\frac{3}{5} - \frac{4}{5}}{7{\cdot}7 \div 9}.$$

2. Rain to the depth of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch falls over an acre of ground. Given that 1 cubic foot of water weighs 1000 ounces avoirdupois, find the weight of the rain to the nearest ton.

3. A man gained $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. by selling a house for £363 4/-. Find his gain or loss per cent. by selling it for £276 16/-.

4. How many times can a line of .0975 inches in length be cut from a line 16.73 inches in length, and what will be the length of the piece remaining?

5. Find the simple interest on £576 13/4 from 10th January to 17th August, 1915, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

6. If the sixpenny loaf weighs 4.35 lbs. when wheat is 5.75 shillings per bushel, what will be the price of 98.6 lbs. of bread when wheat is 9.2 shillings per bushel?

7. If 1869 sovereigns are coined out of 40 lbs. troy of standard gold, of which 11-12th is pure, find the value of an ounce troy of pure gold.

8. Multiply 13 kilometres 17 hectometres 18 metres 17 centimetres 2 millimetres by 5; divide 9 kilometres 37 decametres 18 decimetres 12 millimetres by 4; and find by how many metres the former result exceeds the latter.

9. Express in feet, to the nearest foot, the difference between 8 kilometres and 5 miles.

10. The specific gravity of copper is 8.8. Find the weight in kilogrammes of 10 cubic decimetres of copper.

ENGLISH. 1. Write an Essay on

Ivory and its uses;
The Eucalyptus and its uses; or
The Evils of a Prolonged Drought.

2. Give the general and the detailed analysis of the following passage:

My companion, however, informed me that not one in a hundred of them knew even the first principles of criticism; that they assumed the right of being censors because there was none to contradict their pretensions; and that every man, who now called himself a connoisseur, became such to all intents and purposes.

3. Correct all the errors you find in the following sentences, giving your reasons:

(a) Without work, he is one of those men who is lost.
(b) On attempting to extract the ball, the patient began to rapidly sink.
(c) Bring me that book that is laying on the table.
(d) I done it with all my might.
(e) I don't know who I can trust.

4. (a) Define relative pronoun. Give a list of all the relative pronouns used in English, with an instance of the correct use of each.

(b) Define mood as applied to verbs. Distinguish between the uses of the indicative, imperative, and subjunctive moods. Give an instance of each.

(c) Distinguish between cardinal and ordinal numerals, with an instance of each.

5. Name the author of each of the following pieces, and give a brief summary of its contents:—Shakespeare's birthday; Introduction to first canto of Marmion; Tunbridge toys.

6. Who are the following persons mentioned in the extract from Scott's Kenilworth, and what part does each taken in the scene described:—Sussex, Leicester, Bowyer, Varney, Tressilian.

7. Explain each of these quotations, saying where it is found—

(a) Here Cumberland lies, having acted his parts.
The Terence of England, the mender of hearts.
(b) The only Salopian house.
(c) The poet, madam, might call it a thread from the golden web wrought by Minerva.
(d) Clothed in smiles, beneath the dais
Sate the Duchess Marguerite.
(e) That term passed in agonies then, in consequence of my debt to Hawker.

8. Quote the following lines:

(a) Stanza beginning "There was a sound of revelry."
(b) Stanza beginning "Who are these coming?"
(c) Six lines from "Leave to the nightingale."

ALGEBRA. 1. Find the product of the four factors

$$a + b + c, \; -a + b + c, \; a - b + c, \; a + b - c.$$

2. Divide

$$8a^4 - 36a^3b + 54ab^3 - 27b^4 - 64c^4 \text{ by } 2a - 3b - 4c.$$

3. Reduce to lowest terms

$$\frac{x^4 - 3x^3 - 4x - 2}{x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x - 2}.$$

4. Simplify

(i) $$\frac{a^2}{(a-b)(a-c)} - \frac{b^2}{(b-c)(b-a)} + \frac{c^2}{(c-a)(c-b)}.$$

(ii) $$\frac{a^3 - a^2b + ab^2 - b^3}{a^4 + a^2b + ab^2 - b^4}.$$

5. Find the factors of

(i) $6x^2 - x - 2$.
(ii) $a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3 + 8c^3$.
(iii) $a^2 - 2ab + b^2 - c^2 + 2cd - d^2$.

6. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x-a}{x-a} - \frac{x-a}{x-a} + \frac{x^2}{x^4 - a^4} = 1.$$

7. Solve the equations

$$x - \frac{2x - 3y}{3} = 7\frac{2}{3};$$

$$y - \frac{5x - 4y}{8} = 7\frac{1}{2}.$$

8. Solve the quadratic equation

$$10x^2 - 31x - 1 = 0.$$

9. How may a sum of £10 be paid in sovereigns and half-crowns so that the number of half-crowns may be twice that of sovereigns?

10. Two horses cost together £90. One is sold for 10 per cent. more and the other for 5 per cent. less than the original prices and a total profit of £3 is made on the two sales. Find how much each horse cost.

EUCLID. 1. If two angles of a triangle are equal to each other, the sides which are opposite to those angles shall also be equal.

2. If two straight lines intersect one another the vertically opposite angles shall be equal to each other.

3. If one side of a triangle be greater than another the angle opposite the greater side shall be greater than the angle opposite the less. Hence prove that the hypotenuse is the greatest side in a right-angled triangle.

4. If a straight line falling on two other straight lines makes the alternate angles equal to each other, the two lines shall be parallel to each other.

5. Prove that the three interior angles of every triangle are together equal to two right angles.

If a side of a triangle be produced both ways the two exterior angles shall be together greater than two right angles.

6. The opposite sides and the opposite angles of a parallelogram are equal and either diagonal bisects the figure.

If one angle of a parallelogram is a right angle, all its angles are right angles.

7. If there are two straight lines, one of which is divided into any number of parts, the rectangle contained by the two straight lines is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by the undivided line and the several parts of the divided line.

8. If a straight line be divided into two parts, the square on the whole line is equal to the sum of the squares on the parts together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts.

9. Prove that the square on the side opposite the obtuse angle in an obtuse-angled triangle is greater than the sum of the squares on the sides which contain the obtuse angle by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides and the projection on it of the other.

Intermediate Examination.

CHEMISTRY. Examiners: Mr. D. Avery, M.Sc., and Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A. Time allowed: Three hours.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

5. You are asked to find volumetrically the concentration of a given solution of Liquor Arsenicalis. Describe fully, and give reasons for each step in the method of procedure.

4. Starting with phenol, describe, giving equations, the preparation of phenacetin, salicylic acid, salol and zinc sulphocarbolate.

5. Write a brief account of the occurrence of chemical incompatibility in prescriptions, with special reference to cases of unintentional and of intentional incompatibility and to cases where the incompatibility might be dangerous.

6. Discuss the official preparation of Potassium nitrate, Potassium dichromate, Calcium hypophosphite, Amyl nitrite and Acidum hydrocyanicum dilutum.

7. How is the strength of a solution of Hydrogen Peroxide ascertained?

When tested according to the B.P. directions, one c.c. of Liquor Hydrogenii Peroxidi, sp. gr. 1.01 yielded 22 c.c. of oxygen when measured at 13° C. and 760 m.m. pressure. What percentage of peroxide of hydrogen did the sample contain, and what is its strength expressed in volumes?

Queensland.

Professor of Applied Chemistry.

Some months ago an article appeared in this journal on teaching of applied chemistry, which purported to give the views of a prominent Australian pharmacist, on this subject, as applied to pharmacy. The Senate of the Queensland University are evidently also of opinion that something more than a course in general chemistry is required of their graduates. At a recent meeting, they decided to establish a Chair of Applied Chemistry. We wish the venture every possible success, and would like to see a Chair of a similar character established in every Australian University.

Sale of Chemist's Goods After Closing Hours.

Since chemists in most of the Queensland shops agreed to come under the provisions of the Factories and Shops Act, which allow of proprietors of exempted shops to agree among themselves to close and open at certain hours, it has been found that proprietors of other exempted shops have been exposing for sale those goods enumerated as chemists' and druggists' goods in the Regulations under the Act after chemists' shops are closed. It is now found that, though the agreement entered into between chemists apply to them alone, other shopkeepers must not expose for sale chemists' goods after the hours of closing of non-exempted shops. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society have issued a circular to their members calling attention to this new interpretation of the Act. The Council of the Society are to be commended on this very excellent result of their efforts on behalf of the members.

Business in Queensland.

The rains which saved the situation in S.E. Queensland were missed in the western and central districts of the State. In consequence business men in those parts are feeling the effects of the tightening of purse strings. Wholesale houses in Brisbane have not experienced any falling off in business to speak off. Prices are hardening all along the line in sympathy with London, and cutting of orders in London is almost more frequent than otherwise. Chemists are complaining that though they have to pay increased prices for their goods, they are not in a position to pass it on to the public, and their profits are suffering in consequence. It is too early yet to speak of the economic effects of the change in government, sufficient to say at present the clean sweep made by the Labour Party at the polls was a surprise to everyone. At least one Royal Commission has begun its sittings, and others are anticipated. All these will have their influence on trade in the near future.

Pharmacists in the Army.

Mr. D. Morgan, late with Mr. F. C. Allen, of Ipswich, and Mr. O. S. Baker, late with Messrs. McGuffie and Co., are now in training at Enoggera camp. Two other pharmacists are about to join. Several trainees who have had a pharmaceutical training have been called upon to prepare for service in the base hospital, which is about to be established in Brisbane.

Belgian Pharmacists' Relief Fund.

Subscriptions still continue to come in slowly towards this fund. A third instalment has been handed over to Mr. Geo. Watkins for transmission to London. Although quite a number of Queensland chemists have not subscribed, it is gratifying to see that subscriptions have averaged approximately £1 for every pharmacist on the register. The following are the subscriptions not previously published in this journal:—

Keller, A. W.	£1	1	0
Saunders, W.	1	1	6
Marshall, G. W. (2nd)	1	1	0
Green, N.	1	1	0
Haenke, G. F.	0	10	6
Beresford, Jas.	0	10	0
"Anonymous"	2	0	0
Baumgardt, T. F.	1	1	0
"The Beetles" (2nd)	1	0	0
Hardgrave, F. L. (2nd)	1	1	0
Drysdales Ltd.	2	2	0
Marshall, W. J. (2nd)	1	1	0
Collins, W. A.	1	1	0
Graham, T. A.	2	2	0
Gaydon, Thos.	1	1	6
Burrell, B. L. (3rd)	0	10	6
Smith, F. E.	1	1	0
Total to June 12th	£231	14	0

Analytical Reagents.

The committee appointed by the Institute of Chemistry and the Society of Public Analysts have completed an excellent programme. They set out to ascertain how far it was possible within

Trade Notes.

Mr. Dalrymple, of Innisfail, has sold his business to Mr. W. H. Green, of Townsville. Mr. Green has now branch establishments in Townsville, Ayr, Ingham, and Innisfail. Mr. Dalrymple is now on holiday in the southern States.

Messrs. Taylor and Colledge are putting on the market a Mistura Pawpaw et Bismuth, and also an emulsion of Dugong oil. The pawpaw tyrosin wonderfully well in Queensland, but the trade being of a pulpy nature is unsuitable for shipping south. The Dugong is a comparatively common animal on the Queensland coast, and its oil is looked upon as superior to cod liver oil.

Personal.

Mr. C. B. Rose has returned to Brisbane from a visit to Tasmania.

Mr. H. McCracken, late of Redcliffe, is now in business in Rosewood.

Mr. Gordon Bray, lately with Mr. Boyler, of Toowoomba, has taken a position with Mr. W. H. Green, of Townsville.

Mr. Max Watson, of Sydney, who may be remembered as a friend of every chemist in Queensland, is on a visit to Brisbane.

Mr. L. V. Mount has been obliged to relinquish his connection with the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, through pressure of business. Mr. V. Everett has been appointed in his stead.

Mr. Ivy Taylor, head of the firm of Taylor and Colledge, who suffered some misfortune in the railway collision on N.S. Wales lines in the form of bruises and scratches, Mr. Taylor was treated by two ambulance nurses, who, he says, the prettiest girls he ever saw, and he wishes he had been more severely injured.

Wedding. At St. Joseph's Church, Townsville, by the Rev. Father McLaughlin, on June 4th, Mr. A. G. Wilson, manager of the Friendly Societies' Dispensary, Townsville, was married to Miss Tracey, of that City.

Mr. R. E. Armstrong, an old and respected chemist of Sydney, is taking a trip to Cairns for the benefit of his health. His son, Mr. W. Armstrong, who is with Mr. C. Elliot, of Gympie, is coming Northward to meet his father.

Council Elections. It is unlikely that there will be any election for councillors who are retiring this year, in accordance with the Constitution of the Society. It is stated that the number of nominations are sufficient only to fill the vacancies.

Mr. S. H. Vaughan, who was at one time connected with the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, died at a nursing institution in Brisbane. Mr. Vaughan was lately in business in Redcliffe, where he was an active member of the district council.

Mr. Archie Oliver, who is well known among the chemists of Queensland, and their assistants, has taken the place of Mr. R. Alexander, who was traveller for Messrs. Taylor and Colledge for several years in the southern district of Queensland. Mr. Alexander is in training at the Enoggera camp.

Death of Mr. R. Berkley. — Another old identity among the chemists of Queensland has passed away in the person of Mr. R. Berkley. At one time Mr. Berkley was actively associated with pharmacy in Brisbane, but lately for many years he acted as dispenser to the State Benevolent Institution at Dunwich, a settlement on Stradbroke Island.

South Australia.

A Chemist Prospector.

Mr. P. J. Winch, chemist, formerly of Kent Town, and later on business in Hindley-street, Adelaide, has been away on a prospecting expedition in the northern districts of South Australia. Mr. Winch claims to have discovered a large opal field extending over some thirty square miles of country. Mr. Winch informed the writer that he had brought with him to Adelaide over 1200 worth of opals.

A.P.F.

The Pharmaceutical Society recently instructed the acting secretary to send a copy of A.P.F. to every doctor in the city and suburbs. This was done, and several doctors were courteous enough to reply thanking the secretary for the book, but the majority appear to have merely received them. One wonders why preparations from this extremely useful little book do not appear more frequently on prescriptions.

Pharmacy Board.

The sum of £34 7s. has been forwarded to the A.P.C. Secretary as a contribution to the Belgian Fund, although chemists in general had been very liberal to other funds for the same purpose. The following amounts are acknowledged:—

Porter, W. H.	£1	1	0
Guenther, R. E.	1	1	0
Baker, W. H.	1	1	0
Young, T. M.	1	1	0
Hustler, A. E.	1	1	0
Scammell, L. R.	2	2	0
Frayne, A. J.	0	10	0
The Council	7	7	0
Young, A. O.	1	1	0
Whittney, P. V.	1	1	0
Hoile and Co.	2	2	0
Gryst, E. F.	1	1	0
Benson, C. T.	1	1	0
Kirby, B.	1	1	0
Shetliffe, F. D.	0	10	6
Dixon, J. H.	0	10	0
Birks Chemists Ltd.	3	3	0
Whitbread, H.	0	10	6
Wilkinson, T. W.	1	1	0
Snook, J. W	0	5	0
Fox, R. O.	1	1	5
Hollis, H.	0	10	0
Nicholls, J. A.	0	10	0
Moore, M. C.	1	1	0
White, J., and assistants	1	13	0
McMillan, S. H.	1	1	0
	£34	7	0

The acting secretary intimated that he was making a trip to Melbourne, but that he would be back for the next Board meeting. The members of the Board expressed their desire that he should convey their regards to his "father, our Secretary."

Pharmaceutical Society.

The Council at its last meeting decided that steps should be taken to give effect to Mr. Fox's motion—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is advisable that the Central Board of Health should include a pharmacist, a nominee of the Pharmacy Board, with a view of assisting the administration of the Poisons Act."

Mr. T. M. Young was appointed returning officer for the coming election.

It was resolved to purchase an enlargement of the photograph of the Council, and to hang the photo in the Society's room, together with a photo of all the past presidents.

Retail Defence Association.—This association is a very live concern, and takes a deep interest in everything in connection with pharmacy. The members are to be congratulated in having such an energetic and capable man as Mr. Cowling for their secretary. He and his energetic committee seem to be very much alive to the interest of pharmacists. They have recently brought out a line called Sonogen, which should command a good sale in the near future. "Sonogen" contains the combined glycero-phosphates, together with casein, and is packed in two sizes, 2 oz. tins retailing at 2s. 6d., and 7 oz. tins to retail at 3s. 6d. A circular has been issued to every member of the R.D.A., and also one to the doctors, drawing their attention to the lines.

They have also instituted an exchange list, whereby (chemist) members can exchange overstocked goods for others they need. All communication to be sent to the secretary, who will give all necessary information.

Chemist Assistants' Association. This Association is taking a keen interest in the welfare of its members, and although their ranks are being thinned by some of their members enlisting, others are joining. The committee is very desirous that every assistant and apprentice should join, and it was decided to canvass with this object in view.

The committee is putting forth every effort to make the Association a success by keeping their members in touch with things pharmaceutical by arranging trips of inspection and by giving their members who enlist a send off when possible.

Cut Prices.

John Martin and Co. Ltd., the Big Store, Rundle-street, Adelaide, have issued the following price list of patent and proprietary medicines:—"Patent medicines at specially low prices Most everyone makes use of patent medicines at some time or other, and as one never knows when the need will arise, we have issued this list of patent medicines as a handy list for reference and to show you clearly how much you can save by purchasing such wants at this low priced store. Any of the medicines mentioned below can be procured in our up-to-date patent medicine division in the Magic Cave:—Ayers Sarsaparilla, 3/9 bottle; Asperin Tabloids (B.W. & Co.), 1/4½ bottle; Bates' Salve, 6½d. stick; Bile Beans, 1/1 box; Boracic Acid (Bickford's), 3d. packet; Bronchitis Cure (Hearne's), 2/6 and 4/6 bottle; Beecham's Pills, 10½d. and 1/1 box; Bisurated Magnesia (Tokalon Ltd.), 2/6 bottle; Bickford's Magnesia, 9d. bottle; Bickford's White Pine with Tar, 10½d. bottle; Cuticura Ointment, 2/6 pot; Cuticura Resolvent, 2/11 bottle; Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, 1/4 and 2/4 bottle; Chemical Food (Parish's), 10½d. and 1/3 bottle; Cherry Pectoral (Ayer's), 1/3 and 2/3 bottle; Clement's Tonic, 2/3 and 4/6 bottle; Cascara Tabloids (B. W. & Co.), 5½d., 7½d., 9d., and 10½d. bottle; Cod Liver Oil (Moller's), 2/4 bottle; Cough Elixir (Bickford's), 11d. bottle; Cough Linctus (Guest's), 1/3 bottle; Carter's Liver Pills, 1/- bottle; Cockle's Liver Pills, 1/3 bottle; Court Plasters, 6d. packet; Doan's Pills "Kidney and Backache," 2/8 bottle; Doan's Dinner Pills, 1/2 bottle; Diarrhoea Remedy (Chamberlain's), 1/4 bottle; Elliman's Universal Embrocation, 1/- bottle; Elliman's Royal Embrocation, 1/3 bottle; Eucalyptus Oil (Faulding's), 8d. bottle; Eucalyptus Oil (Bosisto's), 8½d. bottle; Eno's Fruit Salts, 2/11 bottle; Formamint 2/3 packet; Fruitoids (Hearne's), 1/6 bottle; Fellow's Syrup, 3/6 and 5/3 bottle; Fisher's Nerve Tonic, 1/1 bottle; Gin Pills (Dr. Sheldon's), 1/5 and 2/6 bottle; Headache Waters (Stearn's), 6d. box; Irish Moss (Bonnington's), 1/2 bottle; Indian Root Pills (Dr. Morse's), 1/- bottle; Johnson's

General.

Tasmania.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The regular meeting of the Board was held at Hobart on 20th May.

Present: Messrs. Rushton (president), Drake, Sidwell, James, and Weaver. Mr. Eberhard was an apology.

Correspondence.—Letters were read from the Registrars of the Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australian Boards on the question of the duplication of fees for out-riders coming into the Commonwealth, and it was decided that nothing could be done in this matter at present.

Mr. A. C. Walker and Mr. R. S. Stephenson, re examinations.

Mr. P. J. Kolleck, re opening for assistant in Launceston.

Mr. George Watkins, re Belgian Fund.

Mr. M. J. Clarke reported on the case of Septimus Stubbs at St. Mary's, an unregistered [illegible] and [illegible] £5 and £7/5/- costs [illegible]. Mr. Clarke also pointed out to the Board the possibility of prosecuting [illegible] for selling and abetting Smith. It was decided that Mr. Clarke's letter be forwarded to the Medical Council for their information, and that a letter be written to them from this Board asking them to take what steps they [illegible] the Board did not wish to [illegible].

The Secretary read a letter which had been written by Dr. Harrison to the Commissioner of Police, and which had been forwarded for the Board's opinion. It set Dr. Harrison reported that the police should purchase poisons from all storekeepers in the Fingal municipality with a view to proceedings being taken. The president was authorised to draft a reply, drawing attention to the sections of the Poisons Act bearing on the case.

Mr. W. G. Piper wrote re British Army dispensers being put on the British register. Secretary to reply that this Board would strongly resent any such thing being done.

Indenture.—Secretary presented indenture of Wm. Miller to V. J. Muller. Approved and ordered to be registered subject to date being altered from February 1st to May 4th, that being the day on which the youth completed his examination.

General Business.—An application was received from W. H. Rob's for 3/- refund on gazette fee for himself and Mr. Toplis. Granted.

The new Poisons Act was then discussed, and Mr. Eberhard's suggestions read. It was decided to hold a special meeting to discuss this matter.

Accounts amounting to £6/11/3 were passed for payment, and the meeting adjourned.

New Poisons Bill.

A special meeting of the Pharmacy Board was held on 25th May, 1915, to consider the Sales of Poisons Bill.

Present:—M. Rushton (President), Messrs. Cobb, Weaver, Eberhard, James, and Sidwell. An apology was sent from Mr. Drake.

The President welcomed Mr. Eberhard, who had journeyed from Launceston especially to attend this meeting. He congratulated him on his election. The Board was greatly strengthened by having Mr. Eberhard's services as a member. Mr. Eberhard suitably replied.

After a long discussion upon the Draft Bill, the President was instructed to place the views of the Board before the Chief Secretary, and it was resolved "That the Draft Poisons Bill, as presented by the Government, is such that the Pharmacy Board cannot give it support." The meeting then adjourned.

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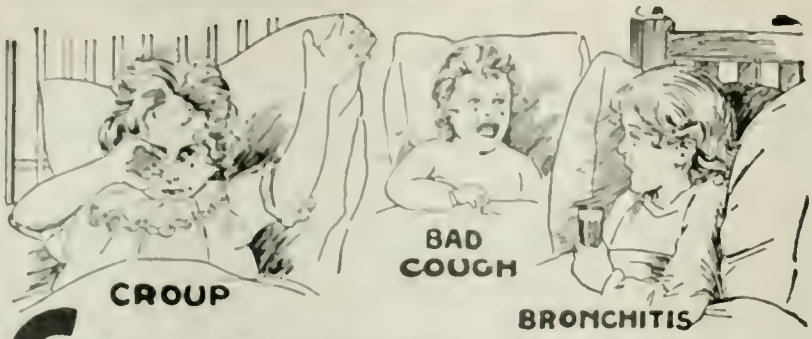

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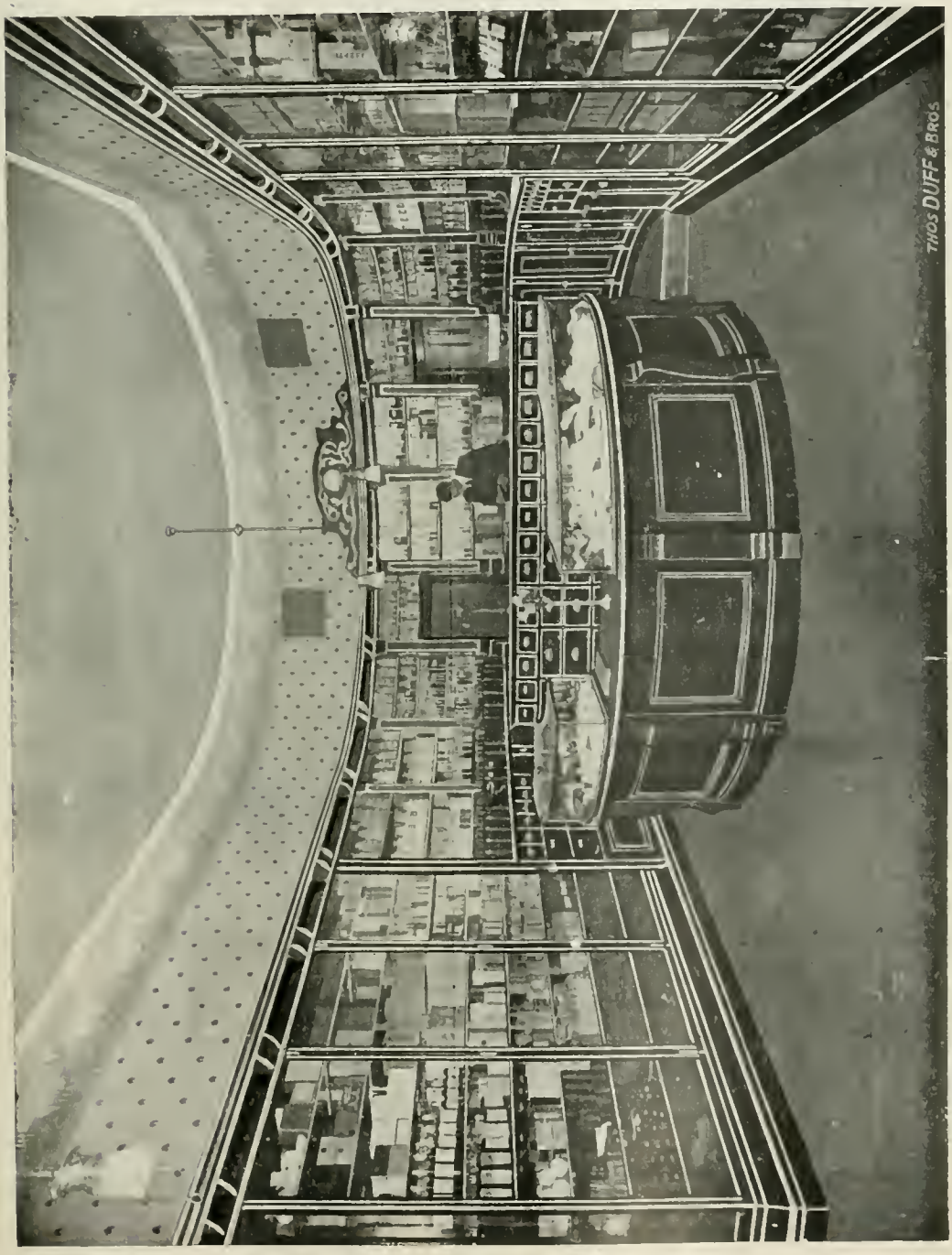

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Medico-Legal.

Chinese Herbalist's Treatment.

Death of a Child.

In the Bendigo Police Court on May 18, Mr. E. N. Moore, P.M., held an inquest touching the death of a child, two years and nine months old, named William Daniel Hennessy, at Axedale, on 26th April.

Dr. J. M. Eadie deposed that he made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found that the child had died from diphtheria. The body was well developed and nourished.

William D. Hennessy, labourer, Axedale, deposed that deceased was his son. The child took bad on Saturday, 17th April, and he took him to the Chinese "doctor," Ack Hing, on the 19th April. Ack Hing said the child was suffering from diphtheria, and gave witness powders for the child after he had refused to take herbs. Ack Hing told witness to blow the powders down the child's throat through a piece of paper. Witness took the child home, and used the powders as directed, but the child did not improve. On the following Saturday witness took him back to Ack Hing, who said the child had got a cold on the diphtheria. Ack Hing then gave witness herbs and more powders for the child. The herbs had to be boiled down. Ack Hing said, "By the time the child drinks this he will be all right." Witness said to Ack Hing that if he did not think the child would be "all right" he would take him to the hospital or to another doctor. The herbs were given to the child until he died at 3 a.m. on Monday, 26th April. The child's breathing became difficult on Saturday night (24th April). The herbs did not appear to do him any good. The second lot of powders was also blown down the child's throat.

To Mr. Murphy: Ack Hing had treated another child of witness's successfully for diphtheria by powders, which seemed to be the same as in this case. He had also treated other members of the family.

The Coroner: Why did you not take the child to the hospital?—Witness: Because Ack Hing treated the other child (a girl) successfully. The girl was then two years of age. She is now four years of age. I paid Ack Hing 10s. in this case.

Mounted-constable Dwyer, of Axedale, said he took possession of two packets of powder and some herbs which the father of the child told him had been prescribed for the child by Ack Hing. He sent the packets and herbs to the Superintendent of Police at Bendigo on 28th April.

Ack Hing was called, and had the assistance of an interpreter. He said he was a herbalist, and had been practising in China and Australia for 30 years. He had studied herbs under his father in China. His grandfather had been a herbalist also. He imported the powders from China, and they had been used in the successful treatment of diphtheria. He occupied the premises of the late "Dr." Lamsey, where he had been practising for three years. He could give the Chinese, but not the English, names of the powders, which were all mixed up together.

Dr. J. M. Eadie was recalled. He said that the drugs in the powders would be used in a mild case of diphtheria or in a case of sore throat, but not in a severe diphtheritic case. According to the analyst, there was nothing of a poisonous nature in the herbs. Medical practitioners would have used the anti-toxin treatment in such a case.

Mr. Murphy said that Ack Hing did not pretend to be anything but a herbalist. He could not call himself a doctor, but there was nothing to prevent him calling himself a herbalist, and to dispense herbs of a non-poisonous kind. The stewardship of duty was a great deal more on the father than on the herbalist.

Mr. Moore: I find this child died from diphtheria under the treatment of Ack Hing. As Mr. Murphy had observed, the stewardship of duty was a great deal more on the father than on the herbalist. This powder which was given by the herbalist contains nothing that would cause the child's death. It is a medicine which might be used in mild diphtheria cases. What I cannot understand is how a father, knowing that institutions are open—and institutions where diphtheria can be successfully combated—where the latest and most modern treatment is open to him or anybody else whose financial position makes it necessary that they should get this medical treatment free, that he should neglect to avail himself of it, and prefer to go to a man whose qualifications show he must know very little about it. It passes my comprehension. If there is any responsibility for the death of the child, the responsibility is on the father taking the wrong course in preferring the Chinese herbalist to a qualified man. There are, however, many people in the community who, for less reason than Mr. Hennessy, go to Chinese herbalists. Mr. Hennessy says that he had a child cured by this herbalist before. There is nothing criminal in the action the Chinese took. There was no poison in what he gave the child, and nothing that would do the child any harm. Therefore I can enter no other verdict.

The Vitadatio Case.

Messrs. Elliott Bros. defended, on May 27 and 28, 1915, a case instituted by the Department of Public Health of New South Wales, under the provisions of the Pure Food Act, in regard to a patent medicine known as *Vitadatio*. It was claimed that the information set out in a pamphlet descriptive of his concoction was false.

Mr. Robison, appearing for the Crown Law Department, stated that the prosecution relied on a statement printed in the pamphlet as follows:—"*Vitadatio* is a great herbal remedy for Bright's disease; it has cured Bright's disease, hydatids, stricture, cancer, consumption and ringworm, and it will cure the most severe cases of hydatids, tumourous growths, lung trouble and heart trouble."

An analyst's certificate was put in in evidence. The analysis had been carried out by Dr. Cooksey, the Government analyst. The constituents

at the [illegible] according to the certificate were as follows: Alcohol, 11.6 by weight [illegible] salicylic acid 0.5 g. to the part, tannin and vegetable extractive matter, sarsaparilla and a trace of senna or rhubarb.

Dr J. Horton Cleland, principal Government medical officer, said that, in his opinion, *Hydatino* was certainly not a cure for cancer. No drug known would externally, and effect a cure of this disease. It was not a cure for hydatids or ringworm, and the alcohol contained might be harmful in Bright's disease. It could not cure consumption or organic structure. Under cross-examination, Dr. Cleland admitted that alkaloids possessed great medicinal value, and that it was possible that some alkaloids had not yet been discovered. He instanced quinine as a drug which cured definitely.

Dr Wilfred Palmer, the Medical Superintendent of the Waterfall Sanatorium, said that *Hydatino* could not cure consumption. No known drug, given internally, could effect a cure.

Dr Arthur V. Palmer, Government Medical Officer, denied that a preparation compounded in accordance with the formula of the Government analyst could cure Bright's disease. No known drug could do so. It could not cure hydatids, cancer or consumption. In answer to the counsel for the defendant, Dr. Palmer spoke of the effect of salvarsan in syphilis, and denied that it was a definite cure. He was induced to make the statement, that with the exception of one or two specific, no drugs really cured disease. He was closely questioned in connection with the possible discovery of a valuable alkaloid, but refused to be drawn.

Mr Windeyer, for the defence, argued that no case had been made out. Dr. Palmer had said that no drug could cure, and if that were so, the doctors were doing exactly the same as the persons compounding and selling this mixture. He maintained that no higher claim was made for this mixture than that it was something that would assist in the recovery of health.

"If you go to one of them in Macquarie street," said Mr Windeyer, "they will send you away with a scrap of paper to a chemist, who will charge you three and sixpence for the drugs. The doctor makes the sign of the planet Jupiter in the left-hand corner of the prescription to wish the people luck. Afterwards they will tell someone confidentially that they had to give the patient something to ease their mind. You went there to get some medicine and you would not be satisfied if you did not get it. This mixture (*Vitalato*) made no higher claim than that made by every doctor for the medicine which he prescribes. It assists the patient back to a state of health.

The magistrate (Mr Barnett) said that he thought a case had been made out for the defendant to answer. Mr Windeyer called Mr Francis H. Molesworth, public analyst, who said that the mixture was one which was very difficult to analyse, and he was over positively to the contents of the bottle. In his opinion the mixture was not composed of sarsaparilla or senna, or liquorice or rhubarb. While agreeing with Dr [illegible] as to the amount of alcohol and salicylic acid present, he was of the opinion that the organic extractive was not composed of rhubarb or senna. It was quite possible for some unknown alkaloid to be in the mixture.

Mr Molesworth said that the analysis made by Dr Cooksey did not agree with the analysis made by himself of a sample supplied to him by Messrs. Elliott Bros. He doubted whether any analyst could detect a mixture of gentian, senna, rhubarb and sarsaparilla. He had not obtained the physiological properties belonging to rhubarb or senna. He thought that it was possible that there were unknown ingredients in the mixture. He was of opinion that the mixture contained an infusion of taraxacum (dandelion), liquorice, a small quantity of juniper, or some similar bodies. There might have been some gentian in it. He found about 1% of alcohol, only a trace of salicylic acid. There was no tannin, no sarsaparilla, no senna and no rhubarb.

Mr Cooksey, recalled by the Crown Law Department, stated that the methods adopted by Mr Molesworth in his analysis were not the methods recognised for the purpose. He had not obtained any indications of an unknown drug. Assuming that the mixture contained some, the quantity would be so small that it would be quite inefficient for medicinal purposes. There was only a minute trace of alkaloid; not more than could be obtained from a decoction of liquorice.

The proprietor of the patent medicine, a butcher and manufacturer of artificial manure, Sydney Arthur Palmer, of Flinders-lane, Melbourne, was called next. He stated that he had purchased *Hydatino* from one W. Webber, of Tasmania. As far as he knew, the claims that the mixture had cured the diseases named in the pamphlet were true. He maintained that the analysis put forward by the Government analyst was incorrect. It contained some spirit and salicylic acid, but no tannin, sarsaparilla, rhubarb or senna. If tannin was present, it would be obtained in the other herbs. In addition to the preservatives, alcohol and salicylic acid, there were only two ingredients. One was a herb known as Tasmanian Pepper, and the other he had purchased in Tasmania. The witness agreed to write the names of the herbs on a piece of paper, for the information of the magistrate, but he objected strongly to the publication of the names. He stated that he had been cured of hydatids by taking one bottle of *Hydatino*. He had been told by a New Zealand doctor that he would die within three months. He said that a person in North Sydney had been cured of cancer by the mixture, but on cross-examination it appeared that the statement rested on the person's own statement.

The ingredients cost him 3d per bottle, and he estimated that the cost of compounding, etc., brought the amount up to 10d. The cost of advertising was heavy. He sold the mixture at 4/- per bottle, or 42/- per dozen. He had sold about 1000 bottles of the concoction last year.

William Cobbledick said that he manufactured *Hydatino* for the proprietor. He knew nothing about drugs. Hops had been used previously,

but these were not used now. The quantity of gin included had been lessened. The maximum amount used was 10%. The proportion of the Tasmanian herb was 16 ounces to the gallon.

The magistrate held that the Crown Law Department had established a case against the defendants, and therefore imposed a fine of £10, with 6/- costs

Washington Soul, Pattinson and Co. Fined.

Before Mr. Clarke, S.M., at the Water Police Court, Sydney, on June 11, Inspector Kench, of the Board of Health, proceeded against Washington H. Soul, Pattinson and Company Limited, on an information alleging that they had sold a certain drug, "Vitadatio," which was falsely described. Mr. Robison, of the Crown Law Office, appeared for the prosecution. A plea of guilty was entered. Mr. Robison stated that the manufacturer made the article, which was falsely described, at 1s. a bottle. The defendant company obtained it at 4s. a bottle, and sold it at 5s. 6d., making 1s. 6d. profit on each bottle. The defendant firm therefore helped the sale of a bad article. Mr. Cowper, for the defendant, referred to the evidence in the case of Messrs. Elliott Brothers, when details of the ingredients of the article had been put before the Court, and the statement was made that there was nothing deleterious in the article. Defendants were fined £10, with 6s. costs.

Dangers of Chlorodyne.

The danger of allowing the unrestricted sale of chlorodyne was emphasised by both doctor and coroner at an inquest held at Onehunga, N.Z., on May 6th, into the circumstances of the death of a labourer named John Marshall.

Deceased, who was 47 years of age, on returning home one evening somewhat under the influence of liquor, asked for some hot water, calling out that he had taken something like poison. A doctor was called in, and he attended to the deceased that night and for the next two days. Whilst under treatment deceased stated that he had no intention of taking his life, but he thought that chlorodyne was good stuff to take

Dr. Grant, acting superintendent at the Auckland Hospital, said that Marshall was admitted in a comatose condition on a Tuesday morning, and died the same evening. A post mortem examination indicated that death was due to pneumonia following on acute lephritis and gastritis, apparently caused by some poison.

Dr. Bruce, of Onehunga, stated that he was called in to attend Marshall. He was shown three empty chlorodyne bottles, and it was stated that the deceased had taken the contents. Witness did everything possible to counteract the effects of the poison, and gave the deceased's brother-in-law instructions as to how to keep the patient stimulated. On signs of pneumonia manifesting themselves, witness had Marshall removed to the hospital.

Chlorodyne, the doctor pointed out, was an exceedingly powerful poison, containing chloroform, morphia, and prussic acid, and yet the sale of it by chemists and grocers was quite unchecked. In this instance the deceased had apparently purchased three bottles at once without any questions being asked. Chlorodyne, in his opinion, should be placed on the first schedule of poisons, so that every purchaser should be required to sign for it The sale of proprietary medicines containing poisons needed some regulation.

After hearing further evidence, which indicated that the deceased was addicted to drink, and that he was not in the habit of taking chlorodyne, Mr. E. C. Cutten, S.M., found that the deceased had committed suicide by taking an overdose of poison, his mind being unhinged at the time by excessive drinking. "Whoever supplied the three bottles of chlorodyne to the deceased," added the coroner, "had taken a grave responsibility, but there was no evidence to show who it was." The coroner said that he agreed with the remarks made by the doctor about the restriction of the sale of such poisons as chlorodyne.

Dental.

Dental Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on May 21. The president (Mr. A. L. Elvins, J.P.), occupied the chair.

The hearty appreciation of the Board was expressed to its president for his able efforts for the establishment of a Dental Corps for service with the troops at the front. It was resolved to hold a special meeting of the Board to consider what additional steps it was necessary to take in furtherance of this cause.

Three cases of alleged infringement of the Act were brought under the notice of the Board. In one case a prosecution was ordered, and the Registrar was instructed to make an immediate investigation into the other cases, and to furnish a report to the Board.

It was resolved to hold a deputation to the Council of the University in support of the rights of certain dentists for admission to the B.D.Sc. degree.

Mr. A. J. Treacey, L.D.S., B.D.Sc., applied for registration as a dentist.

The conditions relating to registration having been complied with, the Registrar was instructed to register the applicant as a dentist.

A large amount of correspondence was dealt with, and the Board adjourned.

Liability of Dentists.

Bendigo Chemist Prosecuted.

Before Messrs. E. N. Moore, P.M., and T. Somerville, J.P., in the City Court on June 3, Frank Leslie Cole was charged with having prac-

Mr. Joske, registrar of the Dental Board, said that to practise dentistry a man had to take a four years' course at the University. A person who practised dentistry without undergoing that course was committing an unfair act to the public. Not so many years ago anyone could practise as a dentist. The defendant, Cole, had been practising as a dentist for 10 months having bought the business from Mr Watson, and practised over the shop of Mr Jones, chemist. Mr Jones was a registered dentist. In order to shield himself, defendant Cole had been carrying on business under the name of Mr Jones.

Mr Joske, in the box as a witness, admitted to Mr Ian Macfarlane, who appeared for the defendants, that he had had many conversations with Watson. Under the agreement between Cole and Watson Cole bought the business from Watson for £1250. He understood that friction had occurred between Cole and Watson, but he would not go so far as to say that Watson had instigated the prosecution. The proceedings had been started by the Dental Board.

Thomas Richard Jones, chemist and dentist, of Hargreaves street, was called by Mr Joske. He said he practised as a chemist on the ground floor, and as a dentist upstairs. He superintended both the chemist and dentist parts of the business. He could not say how much time he gave to each daily. He would not say that he went upstairs to supervise the work of Mr Cole in every case. Witness received 50/- per week as profit out of the dental business. Defendant Cole was paid £5 a week and a percentage of the profits to pay off the cost of the purchase of the business from Watson, Cole acting in the capacity of manager. Cole bought the business from Watson to be carried on under witness's supervision. Witness produced his income tax form, vouchers, etc., to show that the business was in his name.

Constable Bassett said Cole filled a tooth of his for 10/- but the receipt was on a form with the name of Mr Jones printed on it. He was satisfied with the work.

Constable French said that in January Cole extracted a tooth of his for 2/6. He had since had teeth filled and crowned by the defendant Cole. Defendant Jones was not present on any occasion. Witness paid the money to Cole, who gave him a receipt on one of Mr Jones's forms.

Mr Macfarlane said he had no case to meet Mr Joske had had the bad luck to be forced into trying to have the defendants out of their own premises. There was nothing in the law to prevent him having the stock-in-trade of Watson [illegible] the connection that remained to Watson's chemist business. It was [illegible] between them that Jones be [illegible] a week for five years at least. Further, [illegible] on the dental business was £5 a week to be paid as salary to Cole. Then there was Cole's [illegible] under his agreement with Watson to pay Watson surplus profit as purchase money for the business. Jones had a sufficiently good title to have disposed of the business to anyone. Had Cole broken a client's jaw Jones would have been liable under the law. According to the evidence, Cole was clearly an employe.

Mr Joske: I object to that statement. It has been shown that Cole paid £300 out of the profits to Watson in payment for the business.

Mr Macfarlane said Jones had not led the public to believe either by advertisement or sign or document that Cole was carrying on the business.

Mr Joske said that Jones had not exercised personal supervision.

Mr Macfarlane contended that Jones had not been away from the joint premises for more than four hours during the whole period the dental business had been carried on. "Personal supervision" did not mean that Jones had to stand and look down the throat of every client. It meant that Jones had to be handy. The terms had to be read in a practical and commonsense manner. There might be instances in which the dentist's assistant might be more capable than the dentist himself. If anyone suggested that an architect had to climb up a scaffold and watch every brick laid he would be laughed at. If there was a doubt in the interpretation of the term, Cole, who was a most capable young man, having had 10 years' experience under Watson, should be given the benefit of the doubt. The Dental Board should go to a higher court for an interpretation.

All the charges against the defendants were dismissed, with the exception of that against Mr. Jones for not exercising personal supervision. He was fined £1, with £6/6/- costs.

Correspondence.

Old Pharmacy Collegians' Association.

To the Editor of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*

Sir,—I am glad that an Old Pharmacy Collegians' Association is being formed. Such an association, if conducted in the proper way, can do nothing but good, but if put to improper uses can work much mischief. I was not present at the meeting on May 3rd reported in last month's *Journal*, but if the objects mentioned by Mr Turner (the President) are all attempted to be carried out the association will end in failure, or will only work mischief. Mr. Turner said "that in his opinion the principal object was to promote good fellowship amongst the past students of the College. Under this

heading the association would control the social functions, which would include the annual dance, conversazione, holiday excursions, etc." So far so good; but I don't like the word "control." Mr. Turner went on to say that "another function would be to enquire into any grievance, real or otherwise, of the students and to voice the opinion of the students, past and present, in matters relating to the election of the College staff. Industrial matters might also be discussed." Why, sir, this sounds like an extract from a Trades Hall manifesto. If anything could by perverse ingenuity be designed to wreck the infant assocation this is *It*. Good Heavens! Grievance-mongering! Interference with the proper functions of the Council of the society! Industrial matters! No, sir. The proper objects of the association are the fostering of *esprit de corps*, the promotion of real friendship amongst the members, the keeping up of old friendships which might otherwise fade, and loyalty to the College, of which members should be proud to have been students. Let the association speedily disavow the objects mentioned in the last quotation from Mr. Turner's speech, or it can have no true success. It may continue to exist, but only as a meddlesome, mischievous marplot.

Yours, etc.,

OLD STUDENT.

Personal.

Mr. C. J. Hillard is relieving at the Beaufort Pharmacy.

Mr. G. McWilliams has accepted an engagement at the Brunswick Dispensary.

Mr. A. W. Madge has accepted a permanent position at the Prahran Dispensary.

Mr. J. J. Carroll has accepted a permanent position at the Melbourne Dispensary.

Mr. J. W. Clark, lately with Mr. A. B. Jefferson, Deniliquin, has gone to Mr. C. H. Flack, Oakleigh.

Mr. J. M. Harkness, lately with R. Hughes and Son, Wangaratta, has gone to Messrs. C. Wallis and Son, Toorak.

Mr. B. L. Warner, who was apprenticed to Messrs. Pardy and Co., Geelong, has gone to Mr. Craven, Albert Park.

Mr. K. T. Galbraith, late of Heathcote, has been relieving Mr. McKay, Yarrawonga, and after a short time goes to the Williamstown Dispensary.

Mr. Stanley M. Nye, lately with Messrs. Longmore and Co., Bourke-street, has accepted a permanency with Mr. G. R. Nicholas, Junction Pharmacy, St. Kilda.

Mr. C. G. Wood, Everton, who lately relinquished the management of the Beaufort Pharmacy, has accepted a position with Mr. B. P. Dartnell, South Melbourne.

Tutorial Class.—Seven students attending Mr. B. L. Stanton's evening lectures at the College of Pharmacy presented themselves for the Pharmacy Board's June Intermediate Examination. Of these four passed and one qualified for a single subject, the remaining two failing by only a small margin.

Mr. F. Buckhurst, Chairman of Directors of the Melbourne Fire Office Ltd., and Mr. A. E. Druitt, general manager, left Melbourne on a visit to Brisbane on June 17th.

Mr. John A. Wilson, Australian representative for Benger's Food Ltd., Manchester, visited Melbourne during the month. Mr. Wilson reports a steadily increased demand for the products of his firm.

Mr. W. G. Leigh, for many years with R. Hughes, Wangaratta, and J. J. Cunningham, Echuca, and who has lately been at the Melbourne Hospital, has accepted a position as manager of the late Mr. H. O. Wilkinson's pharmacy at Glenferrie.

Mr. F. Thomas, M.A., principal of the Austral Coaching College, advises that he has moved from his old address to Phair's Buildings, 327 Collins Street, Melbourne. Mr. Thomas has been very successful in preparing candidates for the Preliminary Examination.

Mr. T. M. Young, acting-registrar of the Pharmacy Board of South Australia, paid a visit to Melbourne towards the end of May, and spent an enjoyable hour on May 26, going over the College of Pharmacy, accompanied by his father, Mr. J. H. Young, who, although now engaged in other pursuits, never allows his intense interest in the welfare of pharmacy to flag in the slightest.

Final Examination Results.—At the Victorian June Final Examination eight of the candidates were members of the special evening class conducted at the College of Pharmacy by Mr. B. L. Stanton. Five of these students passed, two secured passes in Sections I. and II. and qualified for a single subject, and one failed. The advantage of attending the evening class is clearly indicated by the examination results.

Chemists' Divorce Suits.

In the Victorian Divorce Court on May 25, Mr. Justice Cussen dealt with two cases in which pharmacists were the respondents.

Ethel Daisy Lawson, 34, of Errol-street, North Melbourne, petitioned for dissolution of her marriage with Frank Lawson, 39 years of age, chemist, on the grounds of misconduct and cruelty. Marriage took place on April 26, 1905, and there were two children. Evidence was given that the parties had lived at North Melbourne and Brighton. About six years ago petitioner became suspicious owing to finding a letter from a woman in his pocket. When she spoke to him of it he said he had plenty of others worse. She forgave him, but he later made her suspicious again. He went away in March last year for a fortnight, and after his return she agreed to live with him again. She finally le[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] 30, of Barraurie-road, Footscray, [illegible] from Percival Wm. Marshall, 38, at [illegible]-street, Richmond, chemist, on the ground of misconduct. The marriage took place at [illegible], and there were no children. The case for petitioner was that at the time of marriage respondent was a chemist and carried on business at Princes-street, Kew. Misconduct commenced, and from November, 1913, the [illegible] spent occupying a separate room. On 9th February, 1914, respondent left his home, telling her and telling her to quit the house, but petitioner went to a friend's house, and the parties had not since lived together. It was contended that respondent became intimate with a woman named Florence Mary Otto some time prior to October, 1914, at an agent's office in Melbourne. In that month the woman went to Kew at respondent's residence in Princess-street. On 28th November of the same year, whilst respondent and Miss Otto were driving in a motor car at Greensborough, the car broke down, and they occupied the same room that night at an hotel there. It was also stated that they resided together at a house in Lennox street, Richmond. In October last year Marshall sold his retail business at Kew, and had since carried on business as a manufacturing chemist. A decree nisi was granted, and respondent was ordered to pay petitioner alimony at the rate of £[illegible] per week.

Trade Notes.

Mr. B. J. Evans, of East Geelong, has purchased the business of Mr. H. H. Vail, at Trafalgar.

Mr. J. M. Ballantyne, High-street, Malvern, has sold his business to Mr. H. C. Whitney, St. Kilda.

Mr. H. E. Vickary has purchased the business of the late Mr. F. Tuckell Brown, 62, High-street, Northcote.

Mr. [illegible] Wardwell, late manager for Mr. [illegible], Melbourne, has purchased the business of Mr. C. H. Peacock, High-street, Malvern.

Pharmacy Matters Explained.—Mr. T. J. Wallis, Sydney, draws attention in this issue to what may be regarded as an essential part of the equipment of every pharmacy, namely, a Precision Metric Balance and set of weights. Mr. Wallis reminds dispensing Ladies and Gentlemen of the world and London pharmacists in particular that the new Pharmacopœia, [illegible]

[illegible] Dispensing Practice. They are being [illegible] at the low price of 31/6 complete. [illegible] meet the difficulty which has [illegible] in providing a satisfactory balance at a moderate cost. For accuracy, utility, and economy in price, the balances being issued by Mr. Wallis may be confidently recommended to pharmacists.

Dearer Photographic Plates.—The prices of British photographic dry plates have again been [illegible] advanced. Since the beginning of the year the supply of glass of the quality usually used for plate making has been very greatly curtailed owing to the fact that it used to come in the most part from Belgium. The price required for the familiar quarter-plate size is now 1s. 6d. per dozen, or 50 per cent. more than was charged before the former increase of price in May. The large sizes have gone up at a proportionate rate.

Washington H. Soul, Pattinson and Co., druggists, etc. (Sydney): The *Bulletin* of June 5th deals with the financial position of this pro[illegible] as follows:—

	Profits.		Dividends.		To Reserves.	Reserves
Aug., 1907	£6,730	..	10 p.c. = £6,000	..	£730	.. £4,596
Feb., 1908	6,198	..	10 „ „ 6,000	..	198	.. 4,791
Aug., 1908	8,232	..	10 „ „ 6,000	..	2,232	.. 7,026
Feb., 1909	10,780	..	15 „ „ 9,000	..	1,780	.. 8,806
Aug., 1909	11,234	..	15 „ „ 9,000	..	2,214	.. 11,020
Feb., 1910	11,020	..	15 „ „ 9,000	..	2,020	.. 13,040
Aug., 1910	11,016	..	15 „ „ 9,000	..	2,016	.. 15,056
Feb., 1911	11,080	..	15 „ „ 9,000	..	2,095	.. 17,141
Aug., 1911	11,988	..	15 „ „ 9,000	..	2,988	.. 20,129
Feb., 1912	10,083	..	25 „ „ 15,000	..	1,083	.. 21,162
Aug., 1912	14,634	..	20 „ „ 12,000	..	2,634	.. 23,796
Feb., 1913	16,340	..	20 „ „ 12,000	..	4,340	.. 28,136
Aug., 1913	18,373	..	15 „ „ 13,500	..	4,873	.. 33,009
Feb., 1914	20,601	..	15 „ „ 13,500	..	7,101	.. 40,110
Aug., 1914	17,510	..	15 „ „ 13,500	..	4,010	.. 44,150
Feb., 1915	16,068	..	15 „ „ 13,500	..	2,568	.. 46,718

Two years ago shareholders put up another £30,000, and they get 10 per cent. on that in addition to the previous 20 per cent. dividend on the old capital. The table shows that dividends have been reduced from 20 to 15 per cent., but from the foregoing it will be seen that there's another way of looking at it. The company has been an amazing success. Amazing, that is to say, from the point of view of those who know what poor propositions drug businesses are, as a rule. The trouble is in 99 cases out of a hundred is that the turnover isn't big enough; there wouldn't be colossal profits if the takings were all profit. The money-spinning Young long ago got tired of running drug stores that are only drug stores; he now mixes his [illegible] with it—it includes such things as paint and [illegible], and always it includes soda and fruit drinks. Even then it isn't a millionaire's business, but it is the business of a millionaire's line in Victoria. Washington Soul's is a brilliant example. But there were very special circumstances. The business, though one of the oldest and best known in the State, was passed over to the present company with no goodwill loading worth mentioning. What trifle was paid for goodwill at all was paid not for goodwill of the business so much as for patent rights, etc.

Anyway, goodwill isn't mentioned in the company's fourth half-yearly accounts and the *Bulletin* can't go beyond that into this company's ancient history. Besides the business which the company got for nothing, it had exceptional freehold premises thrown at it for £35,000. Finally, it didn't try to be only a drug-store: it it didn't sell paints and wall-paper, it at any rate ran soda fountains and sold all manner of fancy goods.

The result is partly shown by the extraordinary run of dividends set out above; and this tells some more of the tale:—

	Feb., '05.	Feb., '15.
Assets other than stock and plant ..	£16,096	£156,974
Liabilities	11,797	31,070
Surplus apart from stock ..	£34,299	£124,904

Meantime £30,000 of new capital has been got in. So we come to this. Assuming stock and plant and fixtures are worth as much now as they were 10 years ago, then during that period the profits in excess of the dividends have been £00,600. There is no reason to suppose that stock, etc., is worth less than it used to be. Judging by the enhanced profit one would rather expect both the turnover and the stock to be greater. Freehold premises, which were £35,000 to start with, have now reached £125,438 on account of the purchase near the G.P.O. and the building operations thereon. Every penny in that fine investment has been provided either by the £30,000 of new capital or surplus profit earned during the past 10 years; and surplus profit in this case means profit in excess of dividends which have been as high as 25 per cent. This paper doesn't suggest that the next 10 years are going to be as fat. Local conditions will govern the people's expenditure, and many of Washington Soul's most profitable lines are not necessaries, to be bought whether money is scarce or not.

A.P.C.

Hobart Conference Postponed.

Mr. J. H. Maiden, Permanent Honorary Secretary of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, in a letter to the Editor dated June 17th, writes as follows:—

Dear Sir, Last year you had the kindness to intimate to your readers that the next meeting of this Association would be held in Hobart in January next. Owing to the war, it is felt that the meeting would probably be thinly attended and the proceedings only half-hearted.

It has been decided by the proper officers to postpone the meeting until January, 1917, and I am directed by the President to inform you of the decision.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. MAIDEN,
Perm. Hon. Sec.

The effect of this decision is that the meeting of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference will also be postponed, in accordance with the constitution, until January, 1917.

Dispenser at Port Moresby Hospital.

The following communication was forwarded to the Commonwealth Minister for External Affairs by the Secretary of the Conference on receipt of a telegram from Mr. R. C. Cowley, Brisbane, requesting that a protest should be made against an unregistered dispenser being appointed to fill a vacancy in the Port Moresby Hospital.

Sir,—With reference to the notification in the *Commonwealth Gazette*, No. 47, page 1013, relative to the appointment of a dispenser, &c., at the Port Moresby Hospital.

I have the honor, by direction to respectfully submit that applications should be confined to registered pharmaceutical chemists only.

In every State in the Commonwealth stringent requirements with regard to the qualification of dispensers are insisted upon under the Statute law, and no person is entitled to perform the duties of a dispensing chemist unless he is duly registered.

It is therefore considered that the Commonwealth Government would be creating a bad precedent if an unregistered person were appointed to fill the position of dispenser at the Port Moresby Hospital.

If the salary were fixed at £250 per annum there should be no difficulty in securing a capable qualified pharmacist possessing all the qualifications required for the position.

I trust that the Department will see its way to insist on the successful applicant possessing the requisite certificate of competency from one of the State Pharmacy Boards.

I have, &c.,
C. L. BUTCHERS,
Hon. Gen. Sec.

Melbourne,
31st May, 1915.

Births & Deaths.

BIRTHS.

George (nee Lily).—On the 10th May, at "Mernda," Thompson-street, Gardenvale, to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. George a daughter (Edith Ray).

O'Halloran (nee Hopkinson).—On June 12, 1015, at Nurse Williamson's Private Hospital, Clifton Hill, to H. J. O'Halloran, pharmacist, North Fitzroy—a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dod—Dawes. On the 2nd June, at St. Paul's, Canterbury, by the Venerable Archdeacon Hayman, Harrie Charlton, elder son of H. C. Dod, late of Castlemaine, to Frances Catherine, elder daughter of Captain R. J. Dawes, of "Elsich," Canterbury.

Holzgrefe—Seymour. On the 3rd May, at St Alban's Church, Orrong-road, Armadale, by the Rev. E. D. Fethers, James Christopher, eldest son of the late William Holzgrefe, and of Mrs. Orr, of Ballarat, to Elsie Edith, second daughter of Mrs. E. Seymour, of "Deo Volente," Mentone.

DEATHS

On the 18th May, at Napier-street [illegible], suddenly, William Henry Bateman, dearly beloved son of the late E. J. Bateman, J.P., aged 41 years.

On the 22nd May, at Trentham, Philip Lewis Lloyd, dearly beloved husband of Ruth Sarah Lloyd, in the 49th year of his age.

On the 24th May, at Fremantle, Western Australia, Joseph Henry, younger son of Edward W. and Annie V. Symonds, Epping. Welcome to rest. Brighton Beach (late of Warrnambool), eldest son of H. Symonds (Bright), J. J. Barnes (Kerang), J. G. Barnes (Brunswick), and grandson of the late Joseph Barnes, chemist, North Melbourne, aged 23 years. (Private A.M.C.)

NOTICES.

Back Numbers of "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

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Candidates presenting themselves for the DECEMBER, 1915, Intermediate and Final Examinations will be required to possess a knowledge of the British Pharmacopoeia, 1914 (so far as it is applicable), and will be examined thereon in accordance with the requirements set out in the Examination Syllabus.

C. L. BUTCHERS, Registrar.

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SPECIAL FINAL EXAMINATION CLASS.

MR. B. L. STANTON will hold a Special Evening Class for the SEPTEMBER FINAL EXAMINATION, at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on Wednesday evenings at 7.45 p.m. The class will commence on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30. Entries, accompanied by the fee of £1 13 0, should be forwarded to the Secretary of the College on or before Friday, June 25.

DECEMBER INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

The Evening TUTORIAL CLASSES for the December Intermediate Examination will be resumed on Thursday, July 1, at 7.45 p.m.

LECTURER AND INSTRUCTOR: Mr. B. L. Stanton, Ph.C.

The Class meets every TUESDAY AND THURSDAY at the College of Pharmacy until November 25th.

Fee £1 1 -, payable on or before June 25.

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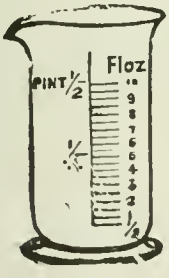

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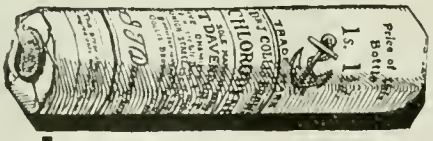

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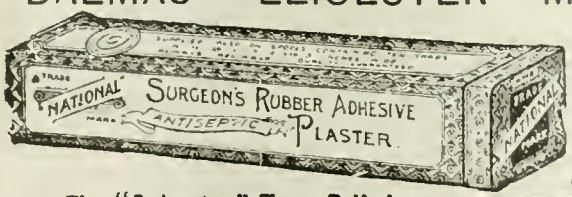

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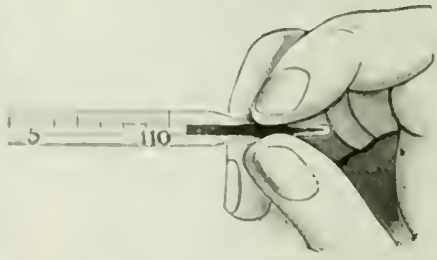

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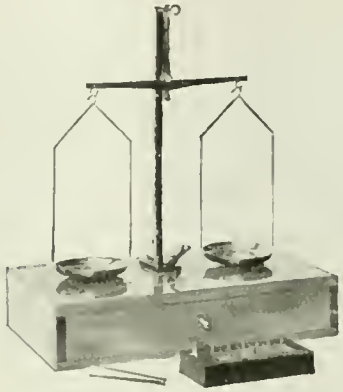

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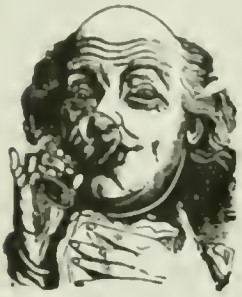
THE NEXT PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION will be held on 17th and 18th June, 1915. Authors for 1915 are Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Canto 2 with introductory stanzas, and Caesar, De Bello Gallico, Book 5.

A. FORSTER, Registrar,
7 Richmond Terrace, Domain
February, 1915.



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Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 1st and 2nd September, 1915.

The following are the compulsory subjects:—

LATIN.—Grammar, accidence and syntax. Translation of simple sentences into Latin. Translation into English from Cæsar, De Bello, Gallico, Book I., Chapter 1-29, inclusive, or Vergil Aeneid, Book I., Lines 1-401, inclusive.

ENGLISH.—Grammar and Composition. Literature. The University Text Book in English.

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules, simple and compound; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion; profit and loss; simple and compound interest; true and commercial discount and present worth; extraction of square root; British and metrical system of weights and measures; problems relating to lineal, square and cubic measurements, averages.

ALGEBRA.—Notation, symbolic expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Highest common factor and lowest common multiple. Fractions, cyclic order. Extraction of square root. Proof of algebraical identities. Simple equations of one and two variables. Quadratic equations of one variable. Equational problems.

GEOMETRY.—Euclid, Books I. and II.

N.B.—The following propositions of Euclid are of secondary importance, and need not be studied for the Examination:—

Book I.—Propositions 2, 7 (if Prop. 8 is proved by the method independent of 7, which is given in all modern text-books), 24, and 25.

Book II.—Propositions 6, 8, 10.

The two Corollaries to Prop. 32, Book I., will be treated as propositions.

TIME-TABLE.

FIRST DAY.

Latin ..	10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Arithmetic	2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

SECOND DAY.

English	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Algebra ..	12.30 p.m. to 2.20 p.m.
Euclid	3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

TEXT BOOKS.

The following text books are recommended by the Examiner:—

LATIN.—Accidence, syntax and composition. Allen's Elementary Latin Grammar. Allen's First Latin Exercise Book.

ENGLISH.—Accidence, syntax, and analysis. Any good school treatise, such as Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, omitting Part V.

ARITHMETIC.—Any good school treatise.

ALGEBRA.—Any good school treatise. Longman's Junior School Algebra will be found a serviceable book.

Geometry.—Any good school treatise on Euclid, Books I. and II. The editions by Hall and Stevens, Smith and Bryant, W. E. Layng or R. Deakin (University Tutorial Series), may be mentioned as thoroughly satisfactory manuals.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year. 1s. a copy.

PASS STANDARD.

THE marks for a pass in any of the compulsory subjects of the Preliminary Examination shall not be less than 50 per cent. of the maximum marks of 100, and an aggregate of 60 per cent. in all the subjects.

ENGLISH TEXT BOOK, JUNE.

The Text Book in English for September and December, 1915, and March and June, 1916, will be:

A Victorian Anthology (M. P. Hansen.)
Part I.

To be memorised—

Tennyson—*Three Songs* and *Crossing the Bar*
Browning—*Prospice*
Kipling—*Flag of England*.
Henley—*England*
Newbolt—*Clifton Chapel*.
Cuthbertson—*Sunrise*.

Candidates must give written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination.

REPORTS ON PAPERS.

REGULATION 57.—Any candidate who desires a report on any of the written papers submitted by him at any examination shall, within fourteen days of the publication of the results of such examination, lodge with the Registrar an application for a report on such papers, and shall pay the following fees:—

Preliminary Examination: 10/6 for any or all of such papers.
Intermediate or Final Examination: 10/6 for each paper to be reported on.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

MATERIA MEDICA, BOTANY, CHEMISTRY, AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly in June and December. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY in December, 1915. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid before that date.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The next FINAL EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th September, 1915.

Candidates must give ten days' written notice of their intention to present themselves. Indentures of Apprenticeship and the Certificates required by Section 88, Sub-division 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. must be lodged with the Registrar, and the Fee of Three Guineas paid ten days prior to the day of examination.

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